

GERMANY SENDS ULTIMATUM TO ITALY? BELGIUM WINS BATTLE; THOUSANDS DIE

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy. The report lacks official confirmation.
BRUSSELS, Via Paris, Aug. 6, 1:38 a. m.—Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German army of the Meuse for its attack on Liege. The Belgians made a heroic and successful defense.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE LIES AT DEATH'S DOOR

After Four Months' Ill-
ness Mrs. Wilson
Nears End.

VIGIL RESTS HEAVILY

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, lies at the point of death tonight.

Four months of almost unbroken illness, a complication of nervous ailments and Bright's disease, have sapped her vitality. The end is regarded as a matter of days, perhaps hours.

Suffers a Relapse.

In fact, when, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. Wilson lapsed into unconsciousness, grave fears were expressed that she might not be able to survive the night.
At 6:10 o'clock, however, she had recovered consciousness, and the president was able to take a short ride for the air.
Her three daughters are at her bedside and relatives have been summoned. Physicians have been in consultation for days, but it was admitted at the White House tonight that hope for her recovery had almost vanished.

Conscious Only at Intervals.

Conscious only at intervals, Mrs. Wilson has been cheerful and has called constantly for her husband. Every moment that could be spared from urgent official duties has been devoted by the president to his wife.

At the side of his constant helpmate and adviser he wrote the tender of good offices appealing to the European monarchs to stay their conflict. From the sick room he has been giving directions to the various department heads for the relief of thousands of Americans stranded abroad. The press of domestic legislation, the European war and Mexican situation, and the flurry over financial conditions throughout the country have weighed heavily on the president, as he has maintained his day and night vigil.

President Clings to Hope.

For several days it has been known to those in closest touch with the White House that Mrs. Wilson was gravely ill and that hope for her recovery was slight. The president himself has clung desperately to the hope that she might yet survive the crisis, but her frail constitution, drained by months of never-ending illness, now seems unable to withstand the battle.

One day last March Mrs. Wilson slipped on a rug at the White House, injuring her spine. An operation was necessary. After weeks of convalescence she finally rose from her bed, but the burden of activities at the White House, together with charity work in the slums of the city, brought on nervous prostration.

Was at Daughter's Wedding.

She was well enough to attend the wedding of her second daughter, now Mrs. William G. McKim, but her recuperative powers were not lasting. Stomach trouble, added to her nervous ailment and Bright's disease, developed. Three weeks ago she seemed to rally and was well enough to walk, supported by a nurse, in the White House grounds. She watched with satisfaction as gardeners laid out the last of the Italian gardens which she had planned for the south front of the executive mansion. A marble statue of a boy playing a flute was placed at her direction in the gardens near the executive offices. With her taste for the artistic, developed in many years of landscape painting, she had practically rearranged the gardening of the White House in a symphony of hedges and flowers.
With her apparent recovery, the president urged that his wife go to a cooler climate. The heat of Washington was particularly oppressive, but she steadfastly declined to leave her husband.

She took an active interest in the contest over the confirmation of Thomas D. Jones as a member of the federal reserve board, and called for many a document on any time to serve as an arbitrator.

THE DAY'S WAR NEWS.

Summarized by HENRY M. HYDE.

Events in the European war up to 5 o'clock this morning (Chicago time) are summarized in this column.

Germany is reported to have sent an ultimatum to Italy. The report is unofficial, but is believed in London because of Italy's part in the triple alliance.

If the dispatches are correct—all of them must pass the English or French army censors before being cabled to America—the German army have met with reverses or at least checks both on land and sea.

A German army, consisting of at least three army corps, the Tenth, Seventh, and Sixth, and aggregating more than 100,000 men, with Gen. von Emmich in command, is attempting to invade France by passing through the territory of Belgium. Apparently the army of invasion has been halted by unexpectedly fierce opposition near the Belgian city of Liege.

It is reported that a German army train was blown up by the Belgian defenders, that thousands of German soldiers were killed and wounded and that 800 wounded prisoners were taken to Liege in a special train.

A French Army Is Said to Be Within

thirty-five miles of Liege, where it has already joined the Belgian forces. From England comes word that reinforcements will be started at once to assist the allies in opposing the German advance.

The German columns are said to have burned and sacked one or two Belgian villages before they were halted at the River Meuse.

King Albert of Belgium has gone forward to take personal command of the defending troops.

Russia announces that its troops are in touch with the invading Germans along the Russo-German frontier, and that the Germans are falling back, burning numerous Russian villages as they retreat.

During the day the German empire

was almost completely isolated from communication with the outside world. The cables running from the United States to Germany were cut, supposedly by a British warship somewhere east of the Azores islands. Practically all the other wires running out of Germany—except those issuing in Austrian territory—have been either destroyed or are in the hands of enemies.

News from German sources is, therefore, practically impossible to obtain.

The most notable German disaster

at sea was the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamer Koenigsluise by the British cruiser Amphion. The German steamer had been taken over by the Kaiser's government and transformed into a mine-laying vessel. It is feared that most of the 400 members of its crew were lost.

There were a number of German merchant steamers reported captured by English and French cruisers. The loss of three German cruisers in the Mediterranean apparently is confirmed.

On the other hand, Russian reports

are that nineteen German battleships have been sighted steaming down the Baltic towards the Gulf of Finland, at the end of which lies St. Petersburg.

All over the seven seas the merchant shipping of the great powers has been upset. Only the Lusitania, La Lorraine, and a small Greek liner sailed from New York yesterday and the English and French ships swept out in the early hours of the morning, with lights darkened and under forced draught.

At Philadelphia and in neutral ports all over the world ships belonging to Germany, Great Britain, and other warring powers are being tied up to wait until after the war is over.

It is plain that the shipping of the world will be almost wiped off the seas. Today Great Britain pushed the war. Today a second grant of \$500,000,000 will be asked from parliament. Lord Kitchener has been made secretary of state for war. Food riots in the east end of London have begun.

President Wilson sent messages to all the warring powers offering now or at any time to serve as an arbitrator.

THROWING AWAY THE SCABARD.



GERMAN MINESHIP SUNK BY BRITISH

Koenigsluise Goes to
Bottom Before Hot Fire of
Cruiser Amphion.

BATTLE ON IN NORTH SEA

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It was officially announced tonight that the British cruiser Amphion has sunk the Hamburg-American Line steamer Koenigsluise which had been fitted out by Germany for mine laying.

The Koenigsluise was a small passenger ship of 2,000 tons register, which for several years had been in service from Hamburg to the summer resorts on the German coast. It carried a crew of about thirty men.

NORTH SEA NAVAL BATTLE.

A naval action was in progress in the North sea this afternoon, according to the Evening Standard, which adds that this news was confirmed by a high authority, who, however, said the action was not of decisive importance.

Confirmation has been received of the report that a French warship has captured the German steamer Porto of Guernsey, Channel Islands.

The Porto, which belongs to the Oldenburg-Portuguese Steamship company, is a vessel of 1,800 tons and plies between Hamburg and Portuguese ports. The French gunboat towed the Porto to the roadside under the guns of the castle at Guernsey.

The rumor that a naval engagement had occurred off Cromarty, Scotland, was set at rest by an official denial that there had been a battle in that vicinity.

BRITISH GET WAR PRIZE.

DOVER, Aug. 5.—A British warship seized the German bark, Perko, which left New York July 18 for Hamburg. The Perko was the German flag for the first time less than a month ago. From the time it was built, in 1901, until a day or so before it sailed from

German News Channels Are Obstructed.

THE news channels out of Germany and Austria are much obstructed by censorship, the cutting of cables, and the relatively interior situation of those nations. Therefore there is at present a comparative dearth of news from the German-Austrian side of the war. There is freer communication out of London, Paris, and Brussels.

"The Tribune" is presenting all the news it can obtain from all sources.

Rumors in the various capitals are liable to have a tone favorable to the flag of their origin.

New York last month, it was a British vessel, its name being the Lusitania and its owners being a firm of London importers. Its new owners were Laeis & Co. of Hamburg.

GERMAN BOATS TAKEN.

HULL, Aug. 5.—A number of German steamers anchored at this port were taken over by the British authorities today as prizes. The crews, made up mostly of naval reservists, were made prisoners of war.

In anticipation of probable events, the local police today issued notices stating that there may be "firing practice of Humber tomorrow" and warning the inhabitants not to be alarmed by it.

GERMAN FLEET SIGHTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—A German fleet of nineteen ships was sighted yesterday near the east coast of the Baltic sea between Memel and Libau.

Russian warships on the Black sea have captured many German merchantmen.

TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

COOPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—A German torpedo boat destroyer was sunk today near Gedser lighthouse off South Gedser by the explosion of one of its boilers. Thirty men were drowned. A few of the crew were saved and taken aboard the lightship.

GERMANS FIRE ON BONA.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—It is officially confirmed today that the German cruiser Breslau bombarded Bona, a fortified seaport town in Algeria. The cruiser fired sixty shots to which the port batteries replied. Details of the fight are lacking.

Later the Breslau sailed in the direction of Gibraltar and is supposed to have been captured by the British fleet which is guarding the straits.

LINER LUSITANIA FLEES TO SAFETY?

Said to Have Sighted Two
German Cruisers and Turns
Back for U. S. Port.

FIGHT ON MAINE COAST?

Portland, Me., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—According to two radiograms picked up here by an amateur wireless operator the transatlantic Cunard liner Lusitania is heading under full speed for either this port or Boston, pursued by the two German warships which have been cruising off the New England coast for the last two days.

Rushing to the Lusitania's rescue is a British war vessel which picked up its call for help.

Later this afternoon the operator, who had been at his instrument for the last ten hours in an effort to pick up some definite information concerning the location of the several warships reported to be cruising in this vicinity, intercepted two messages, one from the Lusitania and another from the British warship.

Sighted Cruisers; Turned About. The first carried the information that the Lusitania had turned about and headed for either Portland or Boston, it having sighted two cruisers approaching. Soon after it headed west it discovered that it had been discovered by the British warship, and it instructed the Lusitania to continue at top speed for either Portland or Boston, whichever was the nearer.

The British battleship said that it was on its way to give assistance.

Tonight far out at sea the flash of searchlights can be seen from the city, but what they mean cannot be determined.

The firing of heavy guns off the Maine coast was heard early today.

Eight or ten shots within two minutes [Continued on page 5, column 5.]

LATEST WAR BULLETINS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The port of Southampton has been closed to merchant vessels. The American liner St. Louis has been ordered to Liverpool.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, via London.

German warships have destroyed some fortified towns and places for the embarkation of French troops on the coast of Algeria.

SAFFRON-WALDEN, England, Aug. 5.—

A hostile crowd tonight broke up a peace meeting in the market place, stoned the windows of the Independent Labor headquarters, and hauled down the red flag and burned it.

WARSAW, Aug. 5.—

Russian frontier patrols, driving the enemy's cavalry before them, have crossed the frontier at Lyk Biala, penetrating ten miles into Germany.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—

Heavy firing was heard at various points on the North sea today. Denmark is isolated.

BRUSSELS, via London, Aug. 5.—

Prince de Croy, a former officer of the Guards, has been arrested for espionage.

More Gun Firing Off Sandy Hook.

New York, Aug. 5.—[Special.]

Sounds of heavy gun firing out at sea reached ears of Sandy Hook people at 9 o'clock tonight. Judging from quick firing of shots it is thought that a battle is going on at sea not more than thirty or forty miles southeast of Sandy Hook. First shot was heard at 9 p. m., and up to 11:15 p. m. shots could be heard rumbling distinctly. Shots were fired at intervals of one minute for about three-quarters of an hour, then would cease for about fifteen minutes, starting in again with rapid shooting, lasting quite a while. The German cruiser Dresden is in vicinity of Fire Island while German cruiser Karlsruhe is not less than 100 miles east of Sandy Hook.

MRS. POTTER PALMER TO JOIN FRENCH RED CROSS.

She and Pullman's Daughter Among
American Women Who Have Offered
Services Abroad.

Society women who have spent much time abroad may take an active part in the big European war.

The lead has been taken by Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Francis Carolan, according to a cable message received in Chicago yesterday. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Carolan are among those who have applied to join the French hospital service. Both of them have spent a considerable part of the year in Paris for several years. Mrs. Carolan is a daughter of the late George M. Pullman.

Other American women will join the Red Cross and other nursing services, according to present indications and applications have been made to join the nurses by American women abroad and at home.

ESCAPES ON CATTLE TRAIN.

M. H. Kilgallen of Chicago One of
Party to Make Quick Getaway
from Paris.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] PARIS, Aug. 5.—Two cattle trains filled with Americans left Paris early yesterday morning. The train was composed of eight cars without seats. The passengers lay or sat on the straw covered floors. Good humor prevailed. Among the passengers was M. H. Kilgallen of Chicago. He was bound for Havre to catch the France of the French line for New York.

DEFENDERS OF LIEGE DRIVE BACK ENEMY AFTER HARD BATTLE

(Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6, 5 a. m.—German troops were repulsed with heavy losses when they attempted to cross the River Meuse and capture the Belgian city of Liege yesterday. Official dispatches report that all the attacks of the invaders failed.

Eight hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the city of Liege, where they will be cared for. The number killed is not certain, but is known to have been large.

"The Germans," an official notice says, "were driven back by an heroic attack made by a Belgian mixed brigade which already had earned for itself the highest honors."

"No German who passed the fort survived."

Battle Consists of Two Engagements.

The battle near Liege consisted of two engagements. The first centered on Evigne Fort, which was in action all day and which was absolutely unharmed.

The second was in progress all afternoon, the Germans seeking possession of Fleron, six miles from Liege.

Prior to the attack on Liege Gen. von Emmich, commanding the German army of the Meuse, issued a proclamation calling for an open road through Belgium for the advance of his forces and suggesting that prudence would show it to be the duty of the Belgian people to accede to this, in order to avoid the horrors of war.

His demand was promptly refused by the Belgian military authorities.

German Troop Train Destroyed by Mine.

The Germans lost heavily when a troop train was destroyed by a mine which had been placed beneath a bridge was exploded, destroying the engine and two cars filled with troops.

Later the invaders attempted to cross the Meuse on a pontoon boat, but a sharp broadside by the batteries of the forts destroyed the bridge as soon as it was completed and a number of the Germans were killed.

One Belgian squadron of cavalry attacked and drove back six German squadrons.

The Belgian aviators proved every whit as good as the Germans.

Belgians Are Victors in Battle at Spa.

This engagement was one of a series of battles reported from several places yesterday.

The Belgian army is reported to have won a sweeping victory near Spa, the famous Belgian watering place. Two regiments of Germans were decimated during the engagement.

A message received from Maastricht, Holland, says: "Sharp fighting on the Belgian frontier continues. The sound of heavy guns is distinctly heard here. The smoke of the battle is visible from the church steeples."

"A number of aeroplanes and a dirigible balloon flew over Maastricht this morning."

"German horses, which evidently had stampeded, galloped into the town during the night and were captured."

Resistance Surprise to Germans.

The terrific opposition encountered by the German army was a complete surprise to the Kaiser's forces. In their rush to Paris the German strategists figured on gaining the French-Belgian frontier unopposed. The distance from there to Paris is shorter by at least 100 miles, and not so well protected by fortresses and garrisons as is the direct French-German frontier between Luxembourg and Switzerland.

The demonstrations along the border in the vicinity of Belfort, Cirey, and Nancy undoubtedly were made for the purpose of keeping large forces of French to the south and diverting them from the northern line of defenses. Belgium, rushing into the breach, gave the French a most efficient reinforcement.

With the French troops from Lille, Amiens, Douai, Laon, and Sedan rushing to join the Belgians along the Meuse, the situation of the German northern column is believed to be fraught with great danger.

Belgium and France Unite Their Armies.

It is announced here that the French army has effected a junction with the Belgian army at Tournai, a point thirty-five miles west of Liege.

From now on it is expected that the Belgian and French armies will operate together.

The newspaper Le Peuple says that an early landing of British troops in Belgium is expected. They will unite with the French and Belgian troops.

King Albert has assumed command of the troops and has issued an inspiring proclamation to the army, in which he declares that "the peridy of a haughty neighbor demands that Belgium shall defend her honor and independence."

According to Le Soir under the treaty between France and Bel-

gum, King Albert will command the Franco-Belgian troops operating in Belgium.

GERMAN DEFEAT COMPLETE.
An official dispatch issued last night said the defeat of the Germans near Liege was complete.

The Belgian troops engaged had been hurried forward from Liege to reinforce the border patrol. The Germans advanced along the railway in an armored train. The Belgians had posted artillery in position to command the railroad, and in addition had mined the bridge where the road crossed a small stream. When the train was squarely on the bridge the mine was exploded, completely destroying the locomotive and the two forward cars, filled with Germans. At the same time the Belgian artillery opened fire on the remainder of the German force which had been conveying the train.

GERMANS FORCED TO RETREAT.
The carriage was fearful. The Germans, caught by surprise, put up a strong resistance, but they had no supporting artillery and finally retreated toward the spander.

In the meanwhile a Belgian column had been rushed to the rear of the German position, and the two regiments composing the assaulting column were caught in a trap. Many were killed before the officer in command surrendered. Most of those wounded were abandoned by the German army when it was forced to retreat. The Belgian artillery carried the day.

ERROR CAUSES GERMAN LOSS.
The Germans attacked immediately on arrival without waiting for either infantry support or for the artillery. It was because of this mistake that the Belgian forces were able to gain the advantage. When the infantry and supporting artillery reached the scene of battle it was found that the cavalry and motorcycle brigades had been decimated by the fire.

The Germans charged, but could not carry the Belgian position, and finally the entire army was withdrawn.

INVASION AT THREE POINTS.
These battles followed the invasion of Belgium by at least three German armies. Belgian reconnoitering parties located the Tenth army corps at Eyden; the Seventh army corps, 40,000 strong, at Verriers; and the Sixth army corps in another locality not named.

The Tenth German army corps is operating along the northern line, and, finding unexpected resistance, moved further northward, invading Dutch territory at Tilburg and crossing the Meuse at Eyden.

RESISTANCE SURPRISES.
A German officer taken prisoner by the Belgians said he was amazed at the resistance offered to the German advance. The Germans had been given to understand that they would not be opposed in Belgium.

A German military aviator was killed yesterday. The capture of the frontier Belgian town of Vise was effected by German troops after an engagement lasting several hours. It is stated that the victors set fire to the town, killing those of the population who resisted them.

The town of Argenteau is also in flames.

SOCIALIST JOINS CABINET.
Premier Charles de Broqueville announced in parliament yesterday that Rmile Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, who was one of the chiefs in the general political strike and is regarded as one of the most able of the opponents of the clerical ministry, had joined the cabinet, being appointed minister of state.

The premier also stated that all men trained in the last fifteen years had been called to the colors. He read the Belgian reply to the last German note, which informed this government that if Belgium raised difficulties against the passage of German troops through Belgium the necessary force would be used by Germany to accomplish her end.

MOB GERMANS IN ANTWERP.
ANTWERP, Aug. 5.—Serious anti-German rioting occurred here today. An angry mob sacked the German cafes and restaurants and tore the cushions from the door of the German consulate. The police being unable to check the disorders, the Belgian military governor placed the city under martial law and ordered the expulsion of all German residents.

THE WEATHER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1914.

For Chicago and vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For Illinois—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Middle West—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the South—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the West—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Northwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Southwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far West—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Northwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Southwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Northwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Southwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Northwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Southwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Northwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Southwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Northwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Southwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Northwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

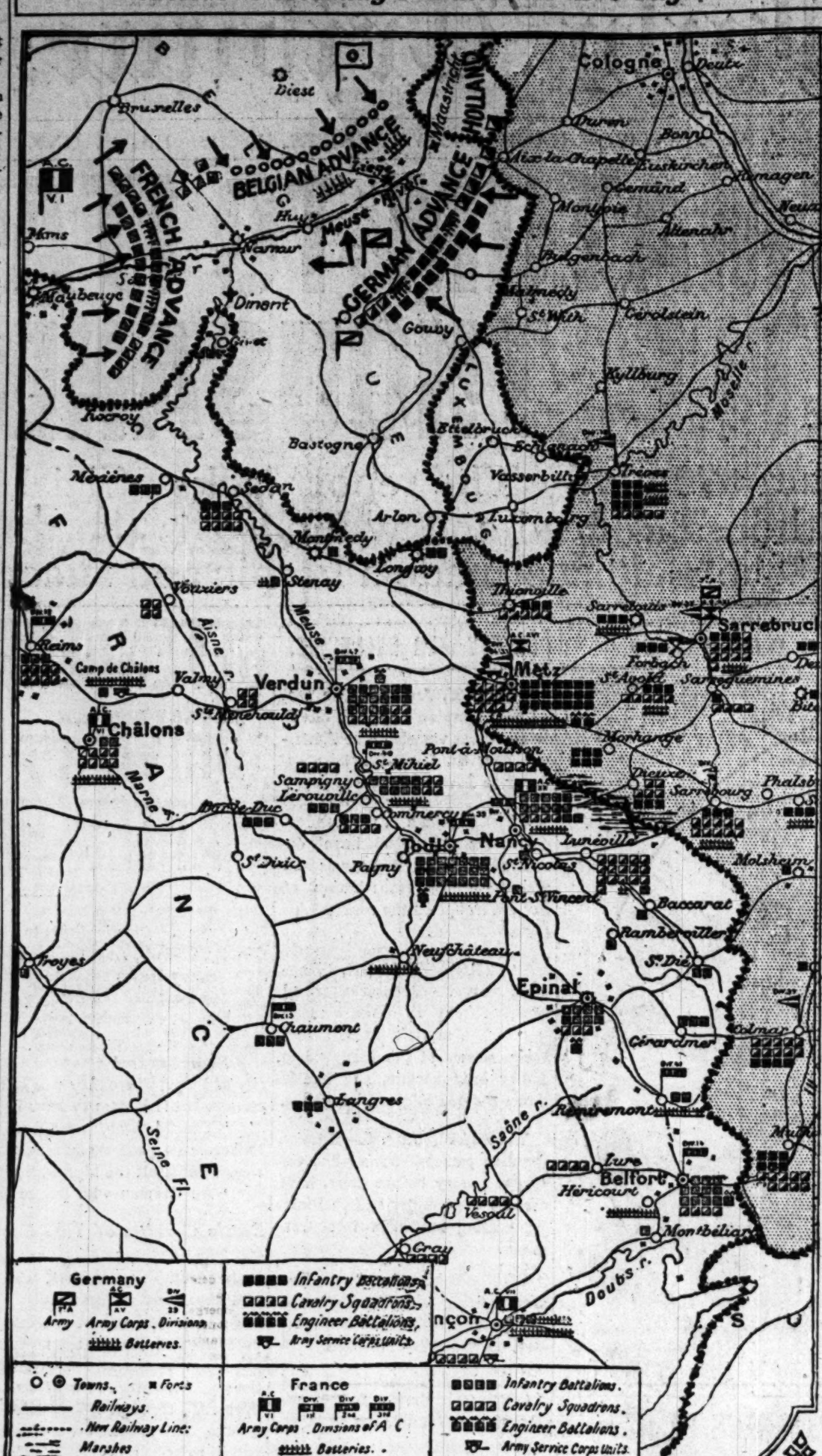
For the Far Southwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Northwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Southwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

For the Far Northwest—Mostly cloudy, with probably local showers. Thursday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Friday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Saturday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers. Sunday: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers.

Where Yesterday's Battle Was Fought.



The above map shows the German-French frontier, together with the scene of yesterday's conflict in the vicinity of Liege. Reports indicate that the French column hurrying along the Meuse to reinforce the Belgians will soon be in touch with the enemy. A great battle will no doubt be fought in southern Belgium within the next few days. Germany is undoubtedly rushing support to its first advancing column, which appears to have been checked by the Belgians. While all the reports come from Brussels and Paris, they seem to be circumstantial enough to lead to the conclusion that the Germans were defeated. The route chosen by the northern German army through Belgium is the shortest way to Paris. This was based on the supposition that their march to the French-Belgian frontier would be unopposed by Belgium.

Excellent roads lead from the French-Belgian frontier to Paris. The one from Liege extends through Namur, Mons, St. Quentin, and Compiègne direct to the French capital. Over practically the whole distance the highway is paved, making it available for the easy transportation of heavy siege guns.

Another highway starting from Trier in Alsace leads through the city of Luxembourg to Arion and Rheims and thence directly west to Paris. A third highway lies in between these two routes.

The shortest distance between the French-Belgian frontier and Paris is about 145 miles, this from Mons to Paris. From Sedan to Paris is about 162 miles. The nearest southern road leading from Metz is 190 miles, and from Strasbourg is 280 miles.

The fortifications and forces along the French-German frontier, between Switzerland and Luxembourg, are much more powerful than those to the north-west along the Belgian-French frontier. This undoubtedly was taken into consideration when the campaign through Belgium was undertaken.

If the French and Belgian armies succeed in checking this northern advance, Germany will be forced to attempt the line of forts extending from Belfort on the south to Longwy on the north. This will throw the chief battles of the war in the same territory as in 1870.

show him that that "affair" had been forgotten in the time of national unity against Germany. M. Deschanel began with a reference to the "deputies all stood and remained on their feet until the speech was finished. Handclapping and cheers from every side, from the extreme right, the ultra-conservatives, to the radical extreme left, were heard at the close of each sentence as the president of the chamber referred to France's sacrifices for peace and her war for civilization and the freedom of France and Europe. "Viva la France" came again and again.

Cheers for Poincaré Speech.
Extraordinary enthusiasm was called forth in the parliament last evening by the reading of an address to the French nation written by President Poincaré. "Our nation is in arms," said the president, "and trembling with eagerness to defend the land of our fathers."

"France is faithfully supported by her ally, Russia; she is upheld by the loyal friendship of England, and already from all points of the civilized world go out her expressions of sympathy and good will for her representatives today once again before the universe liberty, justice and reason."

"Lift up your hearts! Long live France!"

Afterward Premier Viviani recited a catalogue of alleged German aggressions which he said had gone on for forty years. He declared France had borne them with remarkable equanimity in her deep attachment to peace.

Plan to Guard Germans.
Germans began to crowd today into the American consulate general here, which has been charged with their interests during the hostilities. By arrangement with the French government, Consul General Thakara issues to each of these a certificate of identification, which must be presented to the police commissary of the district in which the person is domiciled. In exchange the commissary gives him an authorization to depart by train to some town in the west of France, where he must remain until the war is over.

Most of the Germans are destitute and the members of the consular staff have provided many of them with money from their own pockets, as no public funds are available for the purpose. One wealthy German family, expelled from its flat, may have to walk the streets until the day appointed by the authorities for its departure for the west of France.

This question never before had arisen in a war, and the president's action tonight establishes a precedent.

KITCHENER TO WHIP BRITISH ARMY INTO SHAPE

Boer Hero Named War Secretary During European Strife.

NEED MORE WAR CASH

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Great Britain's powerful navy now is in fighting trim for offensive and defensive work, and the government today turned its efforts to whipping its army into shape.

With that end in view Field Marshal Earl Kitchener has been appointed secretary of state for war. Upon the Boer war hero's shoulders will fall the task of organizing the land forces into fighting trim so they may be rushed to Belgium's aid if needed to combat the invasion of the German army.

NEW MEN IN WAR COUNCIL.
After the naming of Kitchener as war secretary it was announced that Earl Beauchamp had been appointed president of the war council, to succeed Viscount Morley, and that Walter Runciman would take the place of John Burns as president of the local government board.

Premier Asquith today announced to parliament that the British government would ask for another credit of \$500,000,000 tomorrow.

PAYMENTS TO CONTINUE.
David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, announced today in the house of commons that the conclusion had been reached, with the unanimous assent of banking and other interests, that there would be no necessity to suspend special payments.

"At the same time, it is necessary to economize with respect to the supply of gold," he said. "There is danger that selfish individuals may attempt to hoard gold. It should be made clear to them that they might inflict great injury to their country. In this tremendous struggle finance will play a great part. It will be one of the most formidable weapons in this great war."

When the banks reopen on Friday 11 and 10 shilling notes to the amount of \$3,000,000 (\$15,000,000) will be issued through the Bank of England and \$5,000,000 daily thereafter until the supply is adequate.

COUNTRY PREPARED FOR WAR.
A distinct surprise to the popular mind was the country's apparent preparedness to change the machinery of ordinary life to a war footing on short notice.

Not only is the army mobilization proceeding with great smoothness, but the government's railway service, under the direction of committee managers, is being operated without confusion.

The cricket and football grounds in a number of cities have been occupied as camps, while schools and other public buildings are being transformed into hospitals.

The critics who always predicted that a sudden war would throw the country into confusion do not find their forebodings justified.

LONDON LIFE NORMAL.
The life of London, except for the crowd around the government buildings, was normal today. An unusual number of territorial in uniform and the newspaper extras were the only indications through the greater part of the city that any extraordinary events were afoot.

Martial law is not being enforced except at the naval and military stations. The king's appeal to his subjects to respect and assist all officials is deemed sufficient.

That England remains a free country, even under the shadow of a great peril, is shown by the fact that the labor paper, the Herald, is permitted to urge the workmen to oppose the war and to refuse to enlist.

GERMAN EMBASSY UNHURT.
The report spread by London news agencies last night that the windows of the German embassy were broken is denied by the commissioner of police, who declares that there was no hostile outbreak.

Four policemen guarded the embassy today, while across the street a few idlers read the various war proclamations posted on the wall.

A workman was seen today removing the German escutcheon from the door. A man started to hoot, but others silenced him.

CABINET HOLDS MEETING.
The cabinet held a long sitting today and there was a war council at the prime minister's residence, which was attended by the premier, Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor, Lord Kitchener, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Gen. French, inspector general of the forces, and Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The resignation of Viscount Morley and John Burns from the cabinet has provoked no hostility, as both have followed their policy of holding aloof, as they did during the South African war.

Britain's New War Secretary.



FIELD MARCHAL EARL KITCHENER

No Desire to Fight Belgium, But Must Enter, Germany Says

BRUSSELS, Via PARIS, Aug. 5.—Gen. Von Emmich, commanding the German army of the Meuse, has issued the following proclamation to the Belgian people:

"To my great regret the German troops have been forced to cross the frontier, Belgian neutrality having already been violated by French officers who, disguised, entered the country in automobiles."

"Our greatest desire is to avoid a conflict between peoples who have always been friends and once allies. Remember Waterloo, where the German armies helped to found your country's independence!"

"But we must have free passage. The destruction of bridges, tunnels or railroads must be considered as hostile acts. I hope the German army of the Meuse will not be called upon to fight you. We wish for an open road to attack those who attack us."

"I guarantee that the Belgian population will not have to suffer the horrors of war. We will pay for provisions and our soldiers will show themselves to be the best friends of a people for whom we have the greatest esteem and the deepest sympathy."

"Your prudence and patriotism will show you that it is your duty to prevent your country from being plunged into the horrors of war."

TAKE GERMAN FLAG: \$1,000.

Paris Manufacturer Offers Reward to First Frenchman Who Wrests Away Colors.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] PARIS, [via London], Aug. 5.—A substantial cash prize will go to the French soldier who captures the first German flag taken in the war.

Paul Charrier, a manufacturer of flags in Paris, today offered a reward of five thousand francs (\$1,000) to the Frenchman, no matter of what rank, who wrests away from the enemy the first Teutonic standard. He deposited the money in cash with Le Matin, a daily newspaper. Great enthusiasm was aroused by his offer.

Lord Crawford had no difficulty in establishing his identity.

Another crowd later tried to repeat the performance at the Austrian embassy, but that building was too strongly guarded.

The people were angered by the reports of what they deemed to be indignity shown to the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna by being stopped in Berlin on her arrival from London, on her way to St. Petersburg, and compelled by the German authorities to go to Copenhagen.

GERMAN EAGLE DESTROYED.
Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 5.—The eagle above the door of the German consulate was torn from its supports today by a crowd of men which invaded the block and made for the consulate with threats of destruction.

Having thrown down the insignia and trampled on it, the party left peacefully, after breaking a little glass and defacing the signs on the consulate doors.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus were closed in order to preserve the neutrality of Turkey.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The German ambassador to Russia with his staff arrived here from St. Petersburg on a steamer flying the American flag. They proceeded to Berlin.

PORT WILLIAM, Ont.—Fearing that attempts may be made by German agents to hamper the Canadian shipping by blowing up the big terminal elevators at the head of the great lakes, Col. Laurie has ordered stationed at all grain storage houses members of the Ninety-sixth Canadian regiment.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived.

ASTORIA.—New York

KAISER WILHELM II.—New York

ANTONIA.—New York

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—New York

URANIUM.—New York

PRINCE OSKAR.—Philadelphia

BRANDENBURG.—Montevideo

DESPATCHER.—Philadelphia

DESPATCHER.—Philadelphia

DESPATCHER.—Philadelphia

RUSS PATROLS ROUT GERMANS, BURN STATIONS

Drive Retreating Cavalry Ten Miles Across Lyk Frontier.

CZAR'S AID STONED

WARSAW, Russian Poland, via London, Aug. 5.—Russian frontier patrols, driving the enemy's cavalry before them, have crossed the east Prussian frontier at Lyk and Biala and penetrated ten miles into German territory. The Russians captured and burned the German railway stations at Biala and Biala and cut communication from Lyk to Johannesburg. The enemy fell back all along the front, burning villages.

RUSSIAN ENVOY STONED.
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—The Russian ambassador in Berlin, M. De Sverbeew, and his wife are reported to have been subjected to much abuse after the declaration of war. Some of the members of the ambassadorial suite, including Princess Belmontsky, who was Miss Susie Whitely at Boston, and First Secretary of the Embassy Charvitski, are alleged, actually to have been struck by persons in the crowd which followed their motor car to the railroad station when they were leaving Berlin.

HURLED ABUSE AT ENVOY.
According to an eye witness, the embassy was surrounded, and when the ambassador, who was escorted by mounted police, departed for the station in an automobile the people hurled stones at him.

The police had the greatest difficulty in protecting him and the members of his staff. Friends of the ambassador, who followed him in motor cars, also are said to have been forced to run a gauntlet of hostile Germans.

SPIT IN FOES' FACES.

The crowd followed the cars, abusing the occupants of them, throwing stones, spitting in the faces of the embassy staff, and striking both men and women with sticks and umbrellas, it is said.

M. Charvitski was struck a severe blow on the head. His scalp was cut. He is said to be under medical treatment in Copenhagen.

Princess Belosselsky was hit on her back and shoulder and persons in the crowd spat at her. Other members of the party are declared to have been similarly treated. The children were placed in the bottoms of the automobiles in order to protect them.

WRECK GERMAN EMBASSY.
As soon as the ambassador had departed a number of students and workmen climbed to the roof of the embassy and tore the gold eagle from the top of the flagstaff. They then ran up the Russian flag.

A massive statue, depicting a group of horses led by men, was hacked to pieces with axes and the debris hurled into the canal.

An entrance to the embassy was forced by the crowd through the windows. Most of the rooms were wrecked and the furniture picked into the street, where it was piled in a heap and burned.

SECOND CROWD FOLLOWS.
Another crowd later tried to repeat the performance at the Austrian embassy, but that building was too strongly guarded.

The people were angered by the reports of what they deemed to be indignity shown to the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna by being stopped in Berlin on her arrival from London, on her way to St. Petersburg, and compelled by the German authorities to go to Copenhagen.

GERMAN EAGLE DESTROYED.
Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 5.—The eagle above the door of the German consulate was torn from its supports today by a crowd of men which invaded the block and made for the consulate with threats of destruction.

Having thrown down the insignia and trampled on it, the party left peacefully, after breaking a little glass and defacing the signs on the consulate doors.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus were closed in order to preserve the neutrality of Turkey.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The German ambassador to Russia with his staff arrived here from St. Petersburg on a steamer flying the American flag. They proceeded to Berlin.

PORT WILLIAM, Ont.—Fearing that attempts may be made by German agents to hamper the Canadian shipping by blowing up the big terminal elevators at the head of the great lakes, Col. Laurie has ordered stationed at all grain storage houses members of the Ninety-sixth Canadian regiment.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived.

ASTORIA.—New York

KAISER WILHELM II.—New York

ANTONIA.—New York

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—New York

URANIUM.—New York

PRINCE OSKAR.—Philadelphia

BRANDENBURG.—Montevideo

DESPATCHER.—Philadelphia

DESPATCHER.—Philadelphia

DESPATCHER.—Philadelphia

DESPATCHER.—Philadelphia

DESPATCHER.—Philadelphia

DESPATCHER.—Philadelphia

DESPATCHER.—Philadelphia

REDFIELD ACTS ON TRIBUNE PLACE OF TRADE ABROAD

Instructs Consuls to Let How U. S. Can Capture Business Held by Powers UP TO EXPORTERS TO

UP TO EXPORTERS TO

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT] Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—At the instance of THE TRIBUNE, Redfield acted today to consuls and foreign agents to report opportunities for opening and extending markets for American goods in countries largely shut heretofore by the European nations at war.

In South America, China, Japan, India, British and German markets, and producers have been divided bulk of the export business, with United States a poor third. Now Great Britain and Germany are fighting their foreign trade will be greatly impaired, if not wholly sacrificed, at war.

Great Opportunity at Hand.
This situation offers an opportunity for American producers and exporters to take up a trade, particularly in America, which hitherto has been wholly monopolized by Europe.

The consuls and trade agents, in place with the instructions of Redfield, will report what have been supplied to these agents the Germans, British, and French. It will be up to American exporters to have been struck by persons in the crowd which followed their motor car to the railroad station when they were leaving Berlin.

HURLED ABUSE AT ENVOY.
According to an eye witness, the embassy was surrounded, and when the ambassador, who was escorted by mounted police, departed for the station in an automobile the people hurled stones at him.

The police had the greatest difficulty in protecting him and the members of his staff. Friends of the ambassador, who followed him in motor cars, also are said to have been forced to run a gauntlet of hostile Germans.

SPIT IN FOES' FACES.
The crowd followed the cars, abusing the occupants of them, throwing stones, spitting in the faces of the embassy staff, and striking both men and women with sticks and umbrellas, it is said.

M. Charvitski was struck a severe blow on the head. His scalp was cut. He is said to be under medical treatment in Copenhagen.

Princess Belosselsky was hit on her back and shoulder and persons in the crowd spat at her. Other members of the party are declared to have been similarly treated. The children were placed in the bottoms of the automobiles in order to protect them.

WRECK GERMAN EMBASSY.
As soon as the ambassador had departed a number of students and workmen climbed to the roof of the embassy and tore the gold eagle from the top of the flagstaff. They then ran up the Russian flag.

A massive statue, depicting a group of horses led by men, was hacked to pieces with axes and the debris hurled into the canal.

An entrance to the embassy was forced by the crowd through the windows. Most of the rooms were wrecked and the furniture picked into the street, where it was piled in a heap and burned.

SECOND CROWD FOLLOWS.
Another crowd later tried to repeat the performance at the Austrian embassy, but that building was too strongly guarded.

The people were angered by the reports of what they deemed to be indignity shown to the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna by being stopped in Berlin on her arrival from London, on her way to St. Petersburg, and compelled by the German authorities to go to Copenhagen.

GERMAN EAGLE DESTROYED.
Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 5.—The eagle above the door of the German consulate was torn from its supports today by a crowd of men which invaded the block and made for the consulate with threats of destruction.

Having thrown down the insignia and trampled on it, the party left peacefully, after breaking a little glass and defacing the signs on the consulate doors.

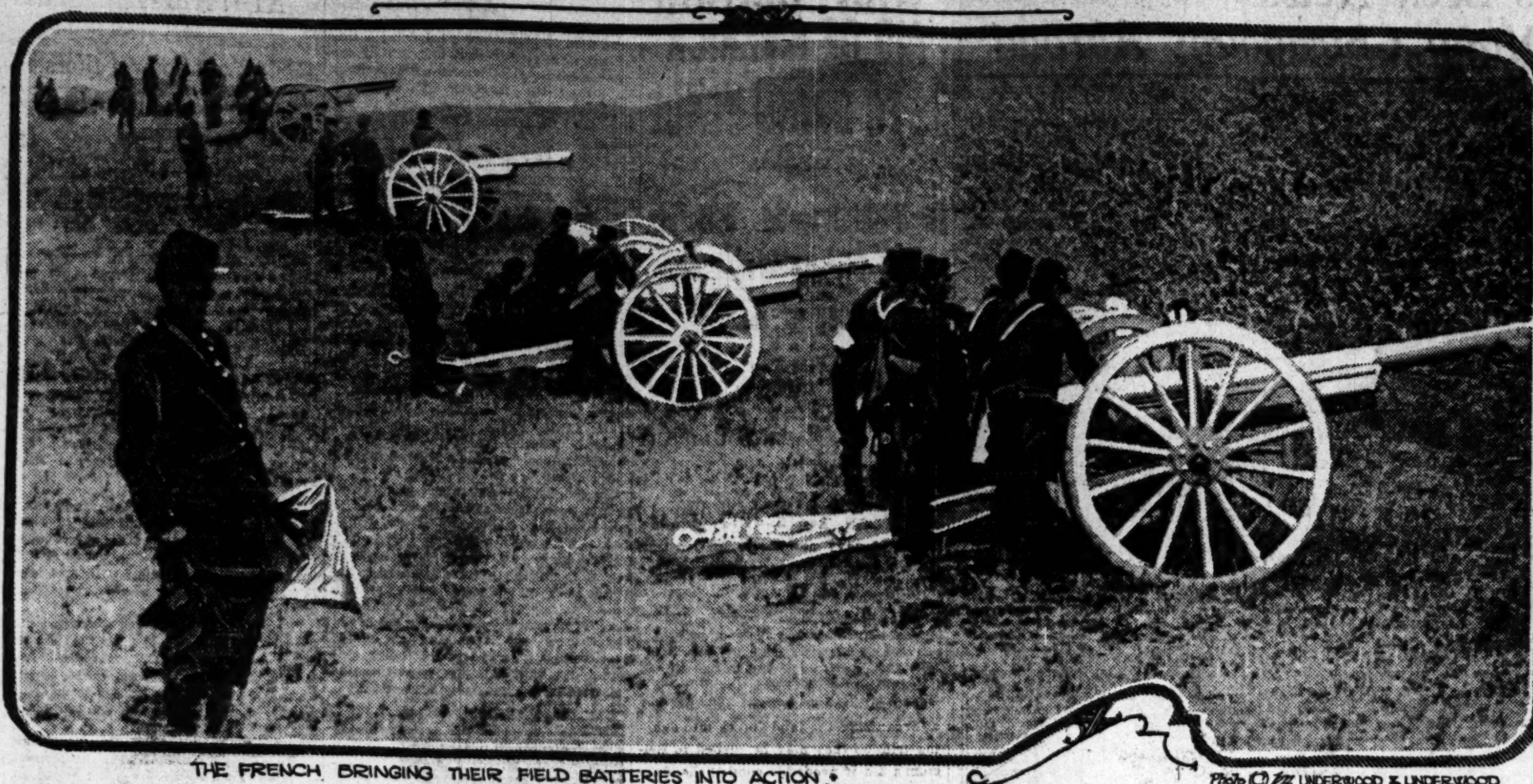
NOTES OF THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus were closed in order to preserve the neutrality of Turkey.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The German ambassador to Russia with his staff arrived here from St. Petersburg on a steamer flying the American flag. They proceeded to Berlin.

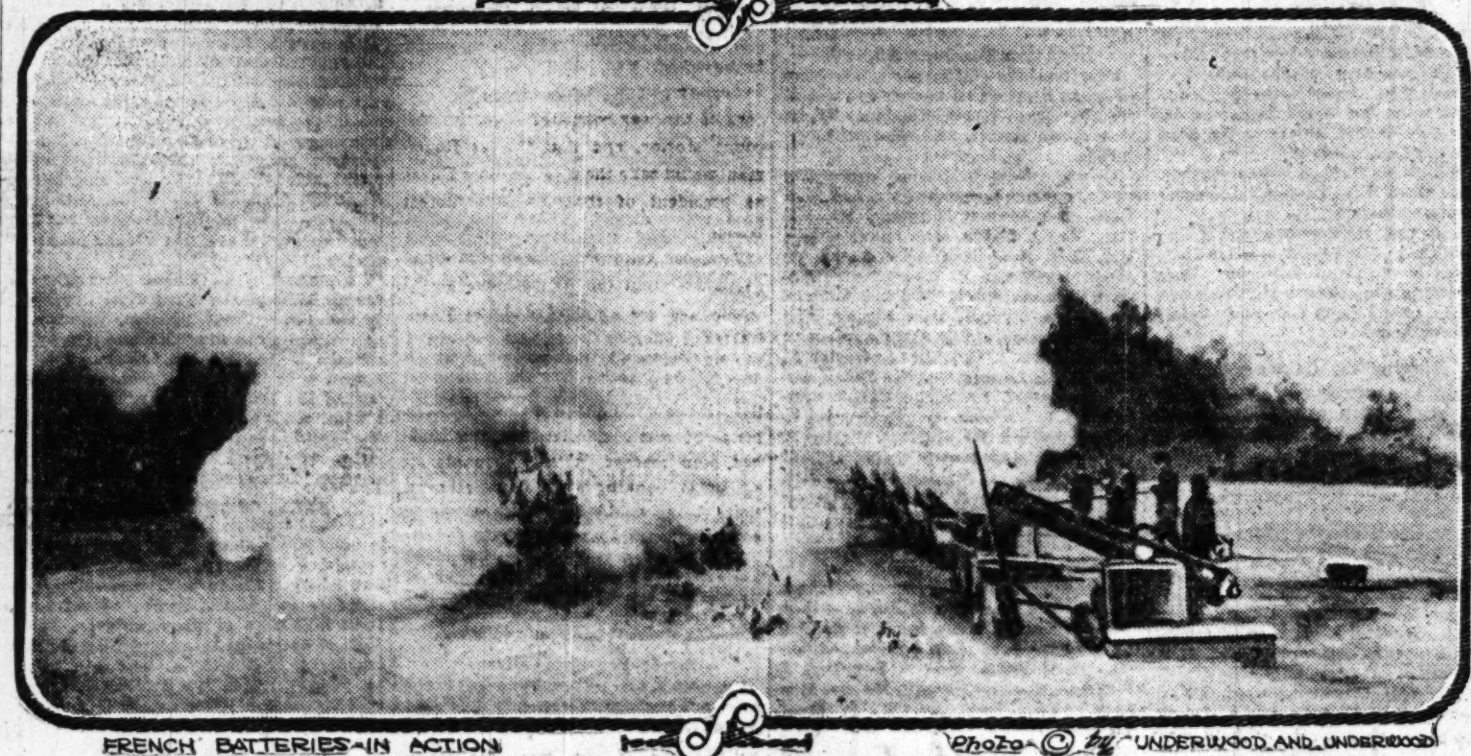
PORT WILLIAM

French Field Artillery in Action.



THE FRENCH BRINGING THEIR FIELD BATTERIES INTO ACTION.

Photo © BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



FRENCH BATTERIES IN ACTION

Photo © BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

CHICAGO BANKS
FIRMIEST IN U. S.Subtreasurer Shuman Says
None Are So Well
Fortified.

PUBLIC ALARM GONE.

SEVENTEEN ALSATIANS
CAPTURED BY GERMANS.All Are Shot for Attempt to Cross
French Frontier—Great Britain
Takes Twenty-one Spies.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—An official announcement today says that seventeen Alsatians while endeavoring to cross into France were captured by the Germans and summarily shot.

England Captures 21 Spies.
LONDON, Aug. 5.—The London Standard today says that twenty-one spies had been arrested in the British Isles during the last twenty-four hours, chiefly in important naval centers.

Immediacy of the war has led to the introduction in the house of commons to restrain the movements of undesirable aliens, with the object of facilitating the removal of spies, was passed through all stages.

Russian Spies Active.
[BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Berlin newspapers publish many reports of the activities of Russian spies and secret agents including an attack on the crown prince's palace at Potsdam.Execute Two Russ Spies.
LONDON, Aug. 5.—Two Russian spies, caught in Hamburg, were shot within two hours of their capture.SERVIANS WIN SKIRMISH;
AUSTRIAN FOE VANQUISHED.Slav Cohort That Wrecks Saloon of
Enemy and Seizes Liquid Spoils
of War Routed by Cops.

Chicago's "frontier" was the scene of an Austro-Serbian skirmish yesterday. There were no casualties, but the Slav, an Austro-Serbian, was killed at 2223 East Hundred and Eighth street, feels lucky that he escaped with his life.

Sisal told the Hagerweh police that three Servians entered his saloon and began noisily to map out a campaign against Austria.

"Not so much noise," suggested Sisal, "will you now before we go to war," the Servians replied.

With that they began to wreck the saloon, smashing mirrors, fixtures, and glass doors. Sisal narrowly avoided a flying beer bottle by hiding behind the bar.

When he went for the police the Servians enjoyed the liquid spoils of war. They beat a retreat when they saw Policeman Harry Burns of the Hagerweh station coming.

SKILL IN AIR
REVOLUTIONIZE
ART OF WARFAREMaj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles
Tells of Aeronautic and
Wireless Possibilities.PRAISES PUBLIC
RALLY TO BANKSG. M. Reynolds Says Finan-
cial Patriotism Ended
Menace to U. S.George M. Reynolds, president of the
Continental and Commercial National
bank, spoke on the present international
financial crisis, and on business conditions
in Chicago and throughout the United
States before 800 members of the Chicago
Association of Commerce at their weekly
luncheon at the La Salle hotel yesterday.The present stringency is not com-
parable to that of 1907, said Mr. Rey-
nolds, "and the cooperation of the country
at this crisis is splendid. I want to take
this opportunity to thank the citizens of
Chicago and the business men of this
country through you gentlemen for the
help they have rendered to us bankers
this week."All Nations United.
The mental attitude of the country
is splendid, continued Mr. Reynolds.
"All nations and politics have been set
aside and all Americans are standing as
one man for all that will promote finan-
cial welfare, prosperity and national safety
at this crucial time."Throughout the country, and par-
ticularly in Chicago, the press has taken
a splendid attitude on all the many im-
portant questions that have arisen, both
through their editorial columns and
through their treatment of the news. Each
man has tried to help—editorial writers,
the "boys" out on the street, and the
publishers—and we bankers want to say
here publicly that we appreciate this.
May this splendid spirit of united co-
operation continue to grow throughout the
United States until these trying times
are past, thus insuring our stability as
a nation and our position as the world
power."Press Position Commended.
Mr. Reynolds called the attention of the
association especially to the editorial at-
titude of the press, and to "the excellent
and credit and the financial situation
by Mr. Hector, financial editor of The
Tribune."After briefly outlining the financial con-
dition and developments since the out-
break of hostilities abroad, Mr. Reynolds
predicted that within a week the present
financial stringency, so far as American
business is concerned, will have vanished.
He said that unfavorable conditions have
been broken, and that there is no way for
foreign stockholders and business men to
raid our gold supply now.Merchant Marine Urged.
Mr. Reynolds urged the necessity of our
establishing a merchant marine to trans-
port wheat, cotton and other crops, and
with which to carry on commerce with
South America and the Orient, which he
believes all will come to the United States.
Stronger expectations than ever de-
veloped today that the stock exchanges
would open again for business within a
short time.U. S. FACES BIG PROBLEM
TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY.Government Puzzled Over Right to
Ship Grain Abroad—Even Gold
May Be Contraband.Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—The magni-
tude of the problem of American neu-
trality in the international war into
which Europe has been plunged, what it
may mean in the future in the inter-
national relations of the United States, and
how great its importance may prove to
Americans at present, came sharply to-
day to the attention of the administra-
tion.Prompt steps were taken to see that the
president's proclamation of neutrality
was observed to the letter. Instructions
were telegraphed to every collector of
customs throughout the country to see
that it is observed and that vessels clear-
ing from American ports make out the
necessary papers.The problem of neutrality is one of the
most vexing facing this government.
Within a few weeks the wheat crop, much
of which goes normally to Europe, will
be at the seaports. American owners
will be anxious to sell, and no one doubts
that some of the belligerents will wish to
buy.Whether wheat will be contraband of
war and whether the United States, as
a neutral, can permit it to be loaded for
shipment to a nation at war is a question
which is only one of the many things
which Europe usually takes from this
nation which may be regarded as contra-
band. There is some question even as to
whether gold is exempt.CHICAGO BANKS
FIRMIEST IN U. S.Subtreasurer Shuman Says
None Are So Well
Fortified.

PUBLIC ALARM GONE.

SEVENTEEN ALSATIANS
CAPTURED BY GERMANS.All Are Shot for Attempt to Cross
French Frontier—Great Britain
Takes Twenty-one Spies.PARIS, Aug. 5.—An official announce-
ment today says that seventeen Alsatians
while endeavoring to cross into France
were captured by the Germans and sum-
marily shot.England Captures 21 Spies.
LONDON, Aug. 5.—The London Standard
today says that twenty-one spies had
been arrested in the British Isles during
the last twenty-four hours, chiefly in im-
portant naval centers.Immediacy of the war has led to the in-
troduction in the house of commons to
restrain the movements of undesirable
aliens, with the object of facilitating the
removal of spies, was passed through all
stages.Russian Spies Active.
[BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Berlin newspa-
pers publish many reports of the activi-
ties of Russian spies and secret agents
including an attack on the crown prince's
palace at Potsdam.Execute Two Russ Spies.
LONDON, Aug. 5.—Two Russian spies,
caught in Hamburg, were shot within two
hours of their capture.SERVIANS WIN SKIRMISH;
AUSTRIAN FOE VANQUISHED.Slav Cohort That Wrecks Saloon of
Enemy and Seizes Liquid Spoils
of War Routed by Cops.Chicago's "frontier" was the scene of an
Austro-Serbian skirmish yesterday. There
were no casualties, but the Slav, an Aus-
tro-Serbian, was killed at 2223 East Hun-
dred and Eighth street, feels lucky that
he escaped with his life.Sisal told the Hagerweh police that three
Servians entered his saloon and began no-
isily to map out a campaign against Aus-
tria."Not so much noise," suggested Sisal, "will
you now before we go to war," the Servians
replied.With that they began to wreck the saloon,
smashing mirrors, fixtures, and glass doors.
Sisal narrowly avoided a flying beer bot-
tle by hiding behind the bar.When he went for the police the Servians
enjoyed the liquid spoils of war. They beat
a retreat when they saw Policeman Harry
Burns of the Hagerweh station coming.CHICAGO BANKS
FIRMIEST IN U. S.Subtreasurer Shuman Says
None Are So Well
Fortified.

PUBLIC ALARM GONE.

SEVENTEEN ALSATIANS
CAPTURED BY GERMANS.All Are Shot for Attempt to Cross
French Frontier—Great Britain
Takes Twenty-one Spies.PARIS, Aug. 5.—An official announce-
ment today says that seventeen Alsatians
while endeavoring to cross into France
were captured by the Germans and sum-
marily shot.England Captures 21 Spies.
LONDON, Aug. 5.—The London Standard
today says that twenty-one spies had
been arrested in the British Isles during
the last twenty-four hours, chiefly in im-
portant naval centers.Immediacy of the war has led to the in-
troduction in the house of commons to
restrain the movements of undesirable
aliens, with the object of facilitating the
removal of spies, was passed through all
stages.Russian Spies Active.
[BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Berlin newspa-
pers publish many reports of the activi-
ties of Russian spies and secret agents
including an attack on the crown prince's
palace at Potsdam.Execute Two Russ Spies.
LONDON, Aug. 5.—Two Russian spies,
caught in Hamburg, were shot within two
hours of their capture.SERVIANS WIN SKIRMISH;
AUSTRIAN FOE VANQUISHED.Slav Cohort That Wrecks Saloon of
Enemy and Seizes Liquid Spoils
of War Routed by Cops.Chicago's "frontier" was the scene of an
Austro-Serbian skirmish yesterday. There
were no casualties, but the Slav, an Aus-
tro-Serbian, was killed at 2223 East Hun-
dred and Eighth street, feels lucky that
he escaped with his life.Sisal told the Hagerweh police that three
Servians entered his saloon and began no-
isily to map out a campaign against Aus-
tria."Not so much noise," suggested Sisal, "will
you now before we go to war," the Servians
replied.With that they began to wreck the saloon,
smashing mirrors, fixtures, and glass doors.
Sisal narrowly avoided a flying beer bot-
tle by hiding behind the bar.When he went for the police the Servians
enjoyed the liquid spoils of war. They beat
a retreat when they saw Policeman Harry
Burns of the Hagerweh station coming.WORKING NIGHTS
TO PRINT MONEYExtra Men Busy at Capital
Turning Out \$100,000-
000 New Notes.

CHICAGO ASKS LITTLE.

[BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—
Night and day shifts at the bureau of
printing and engraving are at work turn-
ing out \$100,000,000 of gold and silver
notes today by Joseph E. Ralph, director
of the bureau. He estimated that 100
extra persons have been put on the pay
roll.The direction of President Wilson,
the Saturday half holiday granted to em-
ployees of the bureau during the summer
has been suspended, and the employees
will work in three shifts for the present,
keeping the printing presses going twenty-
four hours a day.Extra Printers Put at Work.
Every printer in the District of Colum-
bia, who is on the eligible list was put to
work today by Joseph E. Ralph, director
of the bureau. He estimated that 100
extra persons have been put on the pay
roll.The large order for the gold and silver
notes which has come from New York is
for bills of various denominations, rang-
ing from the one dollar greenbacks to the
less familiar ten thousand dollar gold
certificates.Director Ralph said the bureau would
be in a position to fill all orders for cur-
rency within thirty days, which indicates
that the big order on which he is now
working will be completed by that time.New York Gets \$28,905,000.
New York, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—New
York banks today claimed \$28,905,000 of
the emergency currency, making a total
for two days of \$42,588,000. The whole
amount available in the treasury here is
\$45,000,000, while applications are pend-
ing for more than \$50,000,000 in addition.
In spite of the emergency grant a num-
ber of banks immediately began de-
manding 8 per cent on call loans. Wall
street brokers said the most important
banks charging this rate were the Chase
National, which got \$2,000,000 of the
new currency; the First National, which
got \$4,000,000; and the National Bank of
Commerce, which got \$9,000,000.Feeling Against New Rate.
The feeling against the new rate was
bitter, especially since such banks as the
American Exchange National and the
National City have maintained a flat rate
of 6 per cent since last Friday. The new
currency costs the banks receiving it
but 8 per cent, and it is intended primarily
for loans.The emergency currency is being widely
distributed. The cities already having
local organizations of the National Cur-
rency association are Boston, Albany,
Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati,
St. Louis, Louisville, Minneapolis, Den-
ver, Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
and Kansas City. Organizations are be-
ing formed in Washington, Birmingham,
Atlanta, New Orleans, Detroit, Chicago,
St. Louis, Louisville, Minneapolis, Den-
ver, Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
and Kansas City. Organizations are be-
ing formed in Washington, Birmingham,
Atlanta, New Orleans, Detroit, Chicago,
St. Louis, Louisville, Minneapolis, Den-
ver, Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
and Kansas City.Representatives of steamship lines were
busy all afternoon conferring with sen-
ators and officials of the administration
on the taking over of their boats now in
American harbors. Already it is apparent
that the English liners will attempt to
keep their Atlantic schedules under pro-
tection of English naval convoys. The
German lines are all out of business and
many German boats are tied up in Amer-
ican ports. Efforts will be made to take
these boats into the American registry.The steamship representatives were busy
looking up precedents in the question
of taking over the crews. Just what
British officers would do in case a former
German vessel, flying the American flag,
and sailed by a German crew, sailed into
an English harbor is not known.The senate will pass the O'Gorman
amendment opening the federal navy
yards to the merchant marine. The yards
will be used for painting and repairing the
new members of the merchant marine.Chicagoans Ask for Aid.
For the purpose of insuring that the
provision in the house bill to amend the
navigation laws, removing the five year
age limit on foreign ships admitted to
American registry, shall be retained, a
committee representing the Chicago As-
sociation of Commerce appeared before
the senate committee on inter-oceanic
commerce today.There is some opposition to this pro-
vision in the senate, but after talking with
Senators Lewis and O'Gorman the com-
mittee is assured that the bill will not be
struck out. In order, however, that answer
may be made to the arguments of the op-
position, the committee has been request-
ed to remain in Washington until the
bill is passed by the senate, which is ex-
pected to occur tomorrow.The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."SENATE DIVIDED
ON QUESTION OF
SHIPS' REGISTRYSplit Comes Over Method
of Building Merchant
Marine of America.

WILLIAMS WANTS TO QUIT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—
The senate is divided over the method
of building up the American merchant
marine during the European hostilities.
As a result of the division of opinion
no vote was taken today on the bill passed
by the house Monday opening American
registry to foreign built vessels. The
measure will be taken up tomorrow.The senate is so badly split over the
question that a break in the Democratic
majority of the foreign relations com-
mittee nearly came today.The committee is considering the inter-
national aspects of the proposition. It
has been asked to pass upon what disposi-
tion can be made of foreign sailors after
their boats register under the American
flag. Under the laws of war, there is some
question whether or not, if they go to
ports of a country at war with their own,
they cannot be taken prisoners.Williams, Angry, Would Quit.
The friction today started when Senator
Williams of Mississippi demanded that
the committee consider his bill providing
for the purchase of the United States
government of three vessels entering
American registry. The committee de-
cided this measure should be taken up at
a later time. Senator Williams became
angry and quit the committee room.When the senate convened Senator Wil-
liams offered his resignation as a member
of the foreign relations committee. Vice
President Marshall declined to receive it,
ruling that Senator Williams was out of
order. Senator Williams appealed from
the ruling and the vice president, in stat-
ing the appeal, put it not as to whether
Senator Williams' resignation should be
accepted or not, but whether it was
properly made. The senate, with only Senator
Williams dissenting, supported the vice
president. Senator Williams then quit the
chamber.Denies Taking of Boats.
Representatives of steamship lines were
busy all afternoon conferring with sen-
ators and officials of the administration
on the taking over of their boats now in
American harbors. Already it is apparent
that the English liners will attempt to
keep their Atlantic schedules under pro-
tection of English naval convoys. The
German lines are all out of business and
many German boats are tied up in Amer-
ican ports. Efforts will be made to take
these boats into the American registry.The steamship representatives were busy
looking up precedents in the question
of taking over the crews. Just what
British officers would do in case a former
German vessel, flying the American flag,
and sailed by a German crew, sailed into
an English harbor is not known.The senate will pass the O'Gorman
amendment opening the federal navy
yards to the merchant marine. The yards
will be used for painting and repairing the
new members of the merchant marine.Chicagoans Ask for Aid.
For the purpose of insuring that the
provision in the house bill to amend the
navigation laws, removing the five year
age limit on foreign ships admitted to
American registry, shall be retained, a
committee representing the Chicago As-
sociation of Commerce appeared before
the senate committee on inter-oceanic
commerce today.There is some opposition to this pro-
vision in the senate, but after talking with
Senators Lewis and O'Gorman the com-
mittee is assured that the bill will not be
struck out. In order, however, that answer
may be made to the arguments of the op-
position, the committee has been request-
ed to remain in Washington until the
bill is passed by the senate, which is ex-
pected to occur tomorrow.The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago."Chicago is greatly interested in the
passage of a bill that will facilitate the
building up of an American merchant
marine," Mr. Richards said. "The Chi-
cago Association of Commerce has al-
ways taken a keen interest in this matter
and heartily approves the course of
President Wilson in advocating the passage
of an emergency measure at this time. From
our knowledge of conditions, we believe
that the only way that ships can be ob-
tained is to remove the five year age
limit."The committee is composed of Charles
E. Richards, Cornelius Linds Jr., C. E.
Kremer, Thomas L. Blitt, and H. H. Gar-
ver, commercial agent of the bureau of
foreign and domestic commerce in Chi-
cago.

SEVERED GERMANY FROM WORLD

Ship Supposed to
Destroyed Line Run-
New York.

SEVERED REMAINS

Direct cable con-
Germany was stopped
Atlantic cable lines from
via the Azores, possi-
east of the Azores, pos-
Cable company, which
American end of this line
messages for Germany.
the lines had been cut
of the Atlantic. The
according to Ger-
as the Azores.

Systems Remains.
German cable com-
of Germany from
with the outside world
may be exchanged
communication with
severed; however all
in Germany will have
bottle countries; Rus-
France on the west and
north.

Line in the Mediter-
to the Eastern Tele-
a British concern, and
that did make its way
Europe through Aus-
not be transmitted over
company.

outlet, telegraphically,
for the east, but on this
night. It was the offi-
from Germany in every
to Austria-Hungary al-
severed.

age on Ultimatum.
Berlin message received
and Press was between 12
et night. It was the offi-
the British ambassador's
to the German for-
declaration of war and
his request for his pas-
se direct communication
had been constant, al-
of course, to censorship.

Communication company,
less organization, has a
station at Sayville, Long Is-
station is at times com-
passfully with Nauen, near
pany announced Sunday
Germany.

has been in continuous
with German war vessels
to coast for the last few
many messages have been
the cruiser Dresden and
warships.

UGHT IN THE WAR
man Also Has His
Garibaldi.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
S. Frank A. Munsey,
J. Borden Harriman are
their motors had been op-
are all serene.

of
ale?

last very
shoes for
5
10; every
see these
m justice.
re yours

\$3.85; also

ST. LAWRENCE TO BE MINED.
Papermakers Face Suspension of
Pulpwood Shipments from
Canada During War.

Orleansburg, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Paper man-
ufacturers in the United States importing
pulpwood from lower Canada by shipload
have been notified that unless shipping con-
ditions are arranged the service will be sus-
pended until after the war, as it is said
to be the purpose of the dominion govern-
ment to stop all vessel traffic in the St.
Lawrence river east of Montreal and plant
lines in the river.

ST. LAWRENCE TO BE MINED.
Papermakers Face Suspension of
Pulpwood Shipments from
Canada During War.

Orleansburg, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Paper man-
ufacturers in the United States importing
pulpwood from lower Canada by shipload
have been notified that unless shipping con-
ditions are arranged the service will be sus-
pended until after the war, as it is said
to be the purpose of the dominion govern-
ment to stop all vessel traffic in the St.
Lawrence river east of Montreal and plant
lines in the river.

ST. LAWRENCE TO BE MINED.
Papermakers Face Suspension of
Pulpwood Shipments from
Canada During War.

Orleansburg, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Paper man-
ufacturers in the United States importing
pulpwood from lower Canada by shipload
have been notified that unless shipping con-
ditions are arranged the service will be sus-
pended until after the war, as it is said
to be the purpose of the dominion govern-
ment to stop all vessel traffic in the St.
Lawrence river east of Montreal and plant
lines in the river.

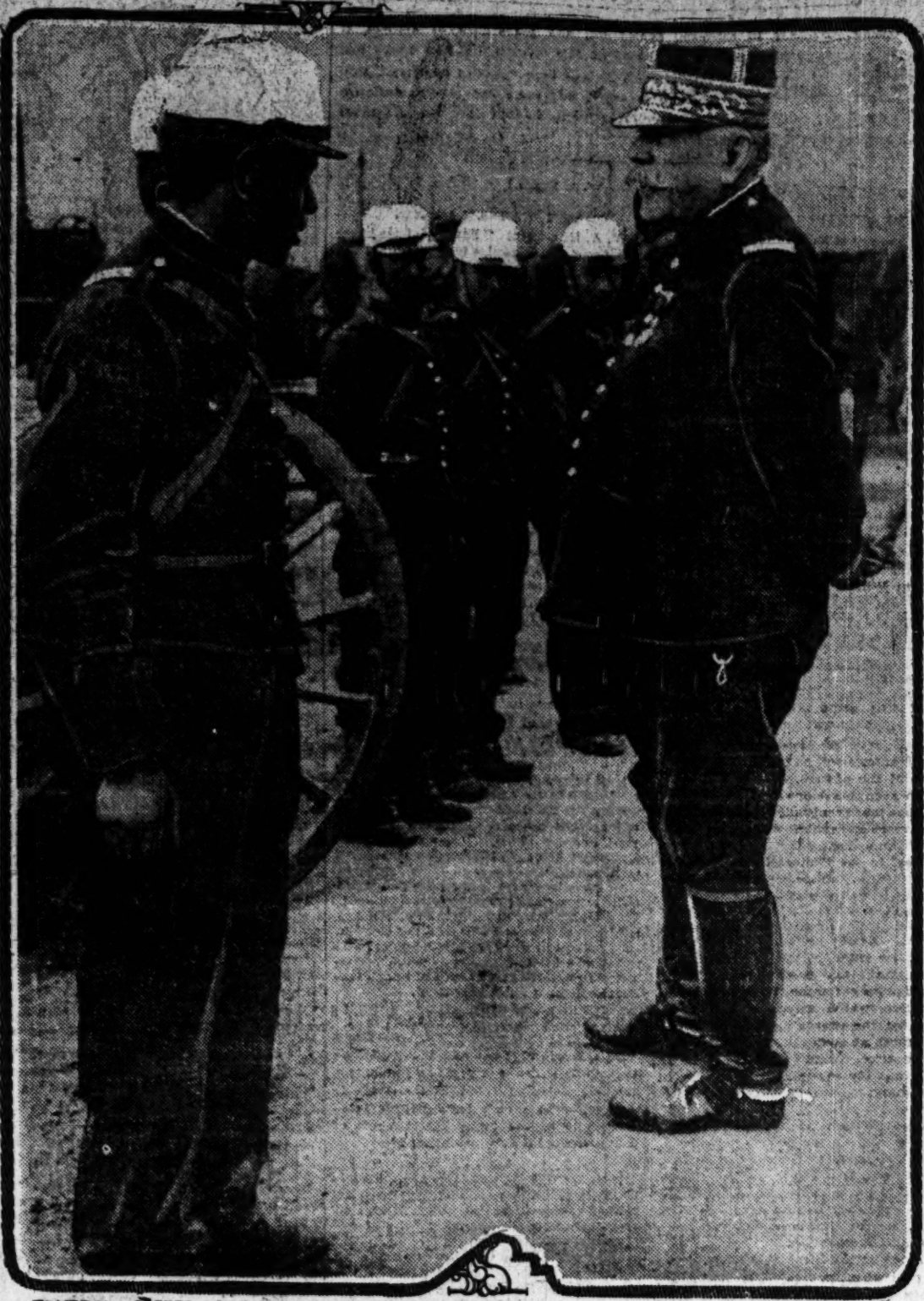
ST. LAWRENCE TO BE MINED.
Papermakers Face Suspension of
Pulpwood Shipments from
Canada During War.

Orleansburg, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Paper man-
ufacturers in the United States importing
pulpwood from lower Canada by shipload
have been notified that unless shipping con-
ditions are arranged the service will be sus-
pended until after the war, as it is said
to be the purpose of the dominion govern-
ment to stop all vessel traffic in the St.
Lawrence river east of Montreal and plant
lines in the river.

ST. LAWRENCE TO BE MINED.
Papermakers Face Suspension of
Pulpwood Shipments from
Canada During War.

Orleansburg, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Paper man-
ufacturers in the United States importing
pulpwood from lower Canada by shipload
have been notified that unless shipping con-
ditions are arranged the service will be sus-
pended until after the war, as it is said
to be the purpose of the dominion govern-
ment to stop all vessel traffic in the St.
Lawrence river east of Montreal and plant
lines in the river.

French Army Chief Interrogating Artillerymen.



GENERAL JOFFE, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH ARMY, INTERROGATING TWO ARTILLERYMEN.

FIRST BIG FIGHT TEN DAYS AWAY

British Writer Says Stage
for War Can't Be Set
Before Aug. 16.

BELGIANS PATRIOTIC.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, Aug. 6, 3 a. m.—The military
correspondent of the Times says it will
take Germany nine days more to place
upon the French frontier forces adequate
to challenge the French masses, and it
will take France about the same time to
assemble all her army. The advance on
one side or the other or on both can hard-
ly begin before Aug. 16. The first deci-
sive battles of the war are expected to
take place between Aug. 16 and 22.
During the next week or ten days com-
bats and battles, of which we shall prob-
ably read, will not be the shock of main
masses, but of covering troops which are
organized on all the continental frontiers
and have a special mission.

Guard Concentration Zone.
This mission is to cover and protect
from hostile incursions the zone of con-
centration of the main armies, and the
mission may or may not include offensive
operations.

The covering armies will act in co-
operation with frontier fortresses, and
if, during the next ten days, they prevent
the enemy from breaking into the con-
centration zone their mission will be car-
ried out.

The patriotic spirit shown by the little
Belgian state in face of the German ag-
gression couldn't be excelled.

Belgium Only Route.
Germany's determination to advance
through Belgium bears out the contention
that the German staff long ago decided
that the invasion of France through her
strongly fortified eastern frontier was too
difficult to be relied upon.

It is plain that Germany thought it
preferable to violate Belgian neutrality
and drive England into the field against
her than to rely on getting into France
through the latter's curtain of powerful
fortifications. There is little doubt that
the Germans will succeed in forcing their
way through Belgium.

TWO RUSS AVIATORS KILLED.
Austrians Bring Craft to Ground
Near Lemberg with Well-
Directed Shots.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.—According to the
Neue Freie Presse a Russian aeroplane
carrying a pilot and two Russian officers
was sighted on the Hungarian military
border near Lemberg on Saturday. The
aeroplane was shot down by Austrian
forces. The machine crashed to the ground and the two officers
were killed.

Two Boys Hurt by Auto Truck.
Rev. Burnell, 8 years old, 2108 Englewood
avenue, and John Maloney, 10 years old,
2108 Englewood avenue, were injured last
night when the bicycle on which they were riding
was struck by an automobile truck driven by
E. J. Miller, 1125 Ogden avenue, at 11:30 p. m.

Amer. Beauty Roses
Best & Longest Stem, 44c. 33c per Doz.
Same Size Flowers in All Grades
As Low as 35c per Doz.
The Flower and Largest Assortment of Flowers
A. LANGE, Florist
25 E. Madison St. 3777 Central

World's Largest Men's House
Webster Avenue and Adams St.

World's Largest Men's House
Webster Avenue and Adams St.

World's Largest Men's House
Webster Avenue and Adams St.

World's Largest Men's House
Webster Avenue and Adams St.

LUSITANIA IN FLIGHT TO PORT

Some 180 of Them Reach New York
—Criticism Skipper for Wild Race
Back to Port.

Passengers of Cecilie "SORE" OVER SPOILED TRIP.

New York, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—One
hundred and eighty-three passengers of
the treasure ship Kronprinzessin Cecilie
arrived in New York today from Bar
Harbor, Me., many of them bitter against
the North German Lloyd line.
Some criticized the captain of the ship
for turning back; others criticized him
for running at full speed, shrouded in
fog, and with all lights out, and
practically all openly denounced the way
the passengers were treated after being
dumped out at Bar Harbor and told they
must shift for themselves.

Will Return Ship's Gold.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—Arrange-
ments are being made to return the \$10-
600,000 gold aboard the steamer Kron-
prinzessin Cecilie at Bar Harbor to the
consignor bankers in New York by re-
venue cutters. The cutter Andromeda
was ordered to Bar Harbor today to bring
the Cecilie's treasure to New York under
an escort of naval vessels.

Honor Jones' Memory.
Chicago Socialists will gather a Juarez
memorial and anti-war demonstration to-
morrow on Sunday. John H. Walker, Carl D.
Thompson, William A. Cunneen, and speakers
of various nationalities will address the gar-
ring in tribute to Juan Juarez, the French
Socialist leader and advocate of world peace,
recently assassinated.

HUNGARIANS IN CHICAGO
CONDEMN MONARCHS' WAR.

Ballot Reform League Members Say
Universal Suffrage Would Have
Prevented Conflict.

The war spirit flamed high in many
parts of Chicago last night, but it flick-
ered very low at a meeting of the ex-
ecutive committee of the Federated Hungarian
League of Chicago at Weiss Hall, Robey
and Division streets. The purpose of
this league is to bring about ballot re-
form in Hungary and to promote peace.
The officers issued the following an-
nouncement of their position:

"Our sentiment is against war, and if
the issue had been only between Austria
and Hungary and Serbia we would have had
no interest whatever. In the present sit-
uation, where nearly all Europe seems
to be on the brink of a frightful carnage,
we will fulfill our obligation to defend our
country from invasion that would jeopar-
dize her integrity and independence.

A Good Piano for
\$165

We specialize our 50th Annual Fall
Opening by the introduction to the public
of wonderful piano value in the instru-
ment which we offer at \$165.

The case design of this instrument is in
accordance with the latest ideas and
there is a choice of either the popular
shade of oak or mahogany. The ma-
terials are first class and the workman-
ship shows expert care. Fully guaran-
teed by us.

Will you not make a visit to study the
many excellent features presented in this
new piano?

Terms of \$3 a month will be granted.
We take old instruments in exchange.

World's Largest Men's House
Webster Avenue and Adams St.

World's Largest Men's House
Webster Avenue and Adams St.

YANKEE 'ROYALTY' SAILS FOR HOME IN THE STEERAGE

But Everybody's Happy As
Philadelphia Sails Home
from Britain.

CONSUL AIDS 932 DEPART

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.—The American char-
acter was shown, finely and typically,
today at Southampton when 932 Ameri-
cans sailed on the American liner Phila-
delphia. Of this number 502 were in the
second class, which is the best the vessel
affords since it was placed in the "one
class service" by the International Mer-
cantile Marine some time ago. The re-
maining 430 were in the steerage.

It is safe to say that never since the
Mayflower has a ship sailed with so im-
portant a list of steerage passengers. This
list of the Philadelphia included many
millionaires and many persons of im-
portance in various walks of life.

Steerage Good Enough.
They showed no annoyance at being
compelled to travel in the steerage. In-
fact, outwardly they appeared happier
than those in the cabin.

Everybody was laughing and in the best
of spirits as he was escorted to his bunk.
Three Pittsburgh millionaires agreed that
this was true democracy, really illustrat-
ing the ultimate value of money. The men,
women and children in the steerage
seemed to look upon the voyage as a joke.
Good nature reigned.

A spirit of civility dominated the first
or second class quarters. Persons who
had staterooms to themselves went to the
agents of the line and said: "I have too
much room. Fill the extra berths in my
stateroom."

Women Get the Best.
Many of the steerage passengers were
cultured American women, and very soon
they began exchanging berths, men in
the first class staterooms giving up their
places to the women from the steerage.
"I feel like a boy again," said one man.
"This is a big adventure. We all intend
to imagine we are camping out for a
week."

When the passengers were aboard Col.
W. Swain, American consul at South-
ampton, a civil war veteran, made a
speech to the voyagers in which he said:
"This ship has been prepared at this
extremely abnormal time in the best
possible way for our accommodation. If
you find any pliers aboard throw them
into the sea. This is an emergency
which tries our souls. I am thankful
that what is best in the American char-
acter will come out."

Hysterical with Joy.
Of all the passengers only one woman
was hysterical. When her mental equi-
librium was restored by a little brandy it
was found that she was hysterical mere-
ly from joy.

Col. Swain's address evoked a storm
of cheers.
Perfect arrangements at the dock in-
sured an orderly embarkation. The
American consul looked after the pas-
sengers as they came aboard. If they
were women and had no money he gave
them some while the quartermaster at
the gangway turned his head and the
women walked aboard.

Deferred Sailing Rumored.
There had been rumors the Philadel-
phia would not sail, but when the two
trainloads of passengers arrived the
Americans saw the stars and stripes
floating at the stern, and the Blue Peter,
which proved that the admiralty had
given permission for the steamer to leave
port, and the flag of the admiralty pilot
flying atop the foremast. Then a great
cheer was heard.

Just after noon the gangplank was
drawn ashore, the stern blared, and the
Philadelphia slowly swung out from the
dock.

Asks U. S. to Take Action.
The General Committee of American
Citizens completed its organization today
and passed a resolution that the Ameri-
can government be requested to instruct
its diplomatic representatives, particu-
larly those at Berlin and Vienna, forth-
with, to obtain the agreement of the
foreign governments to refrain from all
interference with any vessels which this
committee charter or controls for the
sole purpose of carrying American citi-
zens home; and generally to take such
broad measures as may be necessary to
secure the effective working of this and
all other means to provide suitable trans-
portation, under American control, of
American citizens to their home coun-
try.

Oscar S. Straus presented the resolu-
tion to Ambassador Fiske today to be for-
warded to the state department at Wash-
ington.

W. C. Breed, chairman of the accom-
modation relief committee, announced to-
day the formation of two committees to
meet cases of immediate necessity and
distress. Numerous small sums were
advanced during the day for this purpose.

AMERICANS DENOUNCE MEN
WHO CHARGE \$500 PASSAGE.

Savoy Hotel Authorities Prevent
Riot by Quick Action When Refu-
gees Protest to Ship Leases.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.—There was almost a
riot in the smoking room of the Savoy
this afternoon when charges of profiteering
by the plight of Americans abroad at this
time were made against the men who
have chartered the steamer Viking and
offered passage to New York at \$500.

The men are H. A. Ayers, Grant Hugh
Brown, and Baron Paul Seglin. They
announced there will be accommoda-
tions for 400 first class passengers on the
Viking, which is to sail from Liverpool
under the American flag.

Several refugees denounced the men for
utilizing the distress of Americans to
make money. Brown mounted a chair
and harangued an excited gathering, re-
peating the suggestion. Trouble seemed
imminent when the hotel authorities
threatened to clear the room unless quiet
was restored.

The American citizens' committee
without making any criticism of the
scheme, announced it has nothing to do
with it.

CHICAGO PARTY HOPES TO
LEAVE ENGLAND SATURDAY.

London Rumor, However, Says Sail-
ing of Virginian, Awaited by
Junketers, Is Deferred.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, Aug. 5.—Most of the mem-
bers of the Chicago terminal commission
whose European tour was halted by
the war will leave Liverpool on
Friday, expecting to sail Saturday on
the Virginian, under the British flag.

The party includes Messrs. Block, Rich-
ter, Shoop, Larson, Shannon, Hough, Set-
tler, Harrah, Carter, Bennett, Beckwith,
Connor, McGinn, and Mrs. McGinn.

In Glasgow expecting to sail Saturday
also on the Virginian are Messrs. Barlow
Geiger, and Nance. Walter Fisher and
his daughter are expected to sail on the
Laconia Saturday. Messrs. Willie, Ar-
nold, and Wallace are to remain in Lon-
don.

OBITUARY.
MISS JESSIE COUTHOUT, an eloquent
missionist, died yesterday at the residence
of her sister, Mrs. Florence Scott, in
Glencoe. Besides Mrs. Scott, who con-
trolled most of the cigar and newstand
concessions in the big loop hotels, Miss
Couthout is survived by another sister, Mrs.
Walter E. Harris of 5638 Wayne avenue.
Miss Couthout retired from professional
work several years ago. The funeral
services will be held tomorrow morning
at 11 o'clock in Glencoe.

Russian Cowboys to Conflict.
Treated by Col. Michael Grant, a veteran
of the Russo-Japanese war, 370 Russian
cowboys arrived in Chicago yesterday from
Texas. Grant, general manager of the
Wells, Fargo and Northern Pacific, said
that the Russian cowboys were of the
best material and that he was
unable to send them to Russia. The men
replied they would go anyway.

'WAR BLOCKADE' ON U. S. COAST

Only Three Ships Leave New
York Wednesday; Face
Capture by Fo.

CRUISERS LINE 'LANES'

New York, Aug. 5.—With British, Ger-
man and French war vessels lurking
along the transatlantic lanes piled by
steamship, conditions of the American
north Atlantic coast have taken on some
of the aspects of a blockade.

Foreign vessels which ventured to leave
this port today went forth under risk of
capture. Others, incoming, trembled for
the most part at full speed ahead, re-
gardless of danger in darkness and fog.
Their wireless operators caught frag-
ments of conversation between cruiser
and cruiser or from cruiser to land, but
were unable to interpret the text of what
they overheard, as the messages were
in code.

Vaterland Ready to Sail.
Tonight, however, another German ves-
sel, the largest in the world, was appar-
ently ready to put secretly to sea either
to attempt the long haul across the ocean
to Hamburg, or to meet a German cruiser
somewhere out in the Atlantic and supply
it with fuel.

The Vaterland of the Hamburg-Ameri-
can line lay at her Hoboken, N. J., pier
just before midnight with steam up and
bunkers laden to their capacity with coal.
A tug was at its stern. Similar prepara-
tions preceded the abrupt sailing Monday
night of the North German Lloyd liner
Kronprinz Wilhelm, which has not been
heard from here since quitting port four
hours in advance of the time it was to have
left its berth.

U. S. Sleuths Aboard.
Coal barges were busy all day today
at the side of the Vaterland. It was said
provisions were being stored aboard.
At its pier the German secret service
was maintained. Armed guards were thrown
about the vessel recently because its own-
ers feared an attempt by hostile agents
to blow it up. There were German
secret service men aboard, presumably
under orders to see that the neutral-
ity laws were not violated. It would be
against these laws to take along big
guns that might be used in the European
conflict, or to place ammunition on board,
it was pointed out.

Agents of the Hamburg-American line
here tonight denied that the Vaterland
was about to sail.

Only Three Sail Wednesday.
Each day the number of ships daring to
sail from New York to European shores
has been growing smaller. Today only
three went out—the French steamship
La Lorraine, carrying 700 French reser-
vists and about 300 other passengers; the
Cunard liner, Lusitania, with 245 passen-
gers; and the Greek line, the Greek line
Athena, with 800 Greeks, 200 Italian, and
a few Serbian reservists, for the Medi-
terranean.

Four Lines Stop Ships.
To the list of steamship lines which
have canceled their sailings from New
York, four were added today. They were
the French line, with the exception of La
Lorraine; the Fabre line, except the Santa
Anna, which will sail from her Brooklyn
pier Saturday afternoon with French re-
servists, in place of the Rochambeau; the
Transatlantic line, flying the British flag
and controlled by the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way company; and the Lamport & Holt
line, operating to Brazil and Argentine
ports.

One of the Uranium lines, the Campa-
nello, which left here July 30, carries 250-
000 bushels of wheat consigned to Ger-
many. Officials of the line, anxious to
have her recalled, have communicated
with the German government to learn if it
can be accomplished.

Russian Cowboys to Conflict.
Treated by Col. Michael Grant, a veteran
of the Russo-Japanese war, 370 Russian
cowboys arrived in Chicago yesterday from
Texas. Grant, general manager of the
Wells, Fargo and Northern Pacific, said
that the Russian cowboys were of the
best material and that he was
unable to send them to Russia. The men
replied they would go anyway.

OBITUARY.
MISS JESSIE COUTHOUT, an eloquent
missionist, died yesterday at the residence
of her sister, Mrs. Florence Scott, in
Glencoe. Besides Mrs. Scott, who con-
trolled most of the cigar and newstand
concessions in the big loop hotels, Miss
Couthout is survived by another sister, Mrs.
Walter E. Harris of 5638 Wayne avenue.
Miss Couthout retired from professional
work several years ago. The funeral
services will be held tomorrow morning
at 11 o'clock in Glencoe.

Russian Cowboys to Conflict.
Treated by Col. Michael Grant, a veteran
of the Russo-Japanese war, 370 Russian
cowboys arrived in Chicago yesterday from
Texas. Grant, general manager of the
Wells, Fargo and Northern Pacific, said
that the Russian cowboys were of the
best material and that he was
unable to send them to Russia. The men
replied they would go anyway.

OBITUARY.
MISS JESSIE COUTHOUT, an eloquent
missionist, died yesterday at the residence
of her sister, Mrs. Florence Scott, in
Glencoe. Besides Mrs. Scott, who con-
trolled most of the cigar and newstand
concessions in the big loop hotels, Miss
Couthout is survived by another sister, Mrs.
Walter E. Harris of 5638 Wayne avenue.
Miss Couthout retired from professional
work several years ago. The funeral
services will be held tomorrow morning
at 11 o'clock in Glencoe.

Russian Cowboys to Conflict.
Treated by Col. Michael Grant, a veteran
of the Russo-Japanese war, 370 Russian
cowboys arrived in Chicago yesterday from
Texas. Grant, general manager of the
Wells, Fargo and Northern Pacific, said
that the Russian cowboys were of the
best material and that he was
unable to send them to Russia. The men
replied they would go anyway.

OBITUARY.
MISS JESSIE COUTHOUT, an eloquent
missionist, died yesterday at the residence
of her sister, Mrs. Florence Scott, in
Glencoe. Besides Mrs. Scott, who con-
trolled most of the cigar and newstand
concessions in the big loop hotels, Miss
Couthout is survived by another sister, Mrs.
Walter E. Harris of 5638 Wayne avenue.
Miss Couthout retired from professional
work several years ago. The funeral
services will be held tomorrow morning
at 11 o'clock in Glencoe.

Russian Cowboys to Conflict.
Treated by Col. Michael Grant, a veteran
of the Russo-Japanese war, 370 Russian
cowboys arrived in Chicago yesterday from
Texas. Grant, general manager of the
Wells, Fargo and Northern Pacific, said
that the Russian cowboys were of the
best material and that he was
unable to send them to Russia. The men
replied they would go anyway.

OBITUARY.
MISS JESSIE COUTHOUT, an eloquent
missionist, died yesterday at the residence
of her sister, Mrs. Florence Scott, in
Glencoe. Besides Mrs. Scott, who con-
trolled most of the cigar and newstand
concessions in the big loop hotels, Miss
Couthout is survived by another sister, Mrs.
Walter E. Harris of 5638 Wayne avenue.
Miss Couthout retired from professional
work several years ago. The funeral
services will be held tomorrow morning
at 11 o'clock in Glencoe.

Russian Cowboys to Conflict.
Treated by Col. Michael Grant, a veteran
of the Russo-Japanese war, 370 Russian
cowboys arrived in Chicago yesterday from
Texas. Grant, general manager of the
Wells, Fargo and Northern Pacific, said
that the Russian cowboys were of the
best material and that he was
unable to send them to Russia. The men
replied they would go anyway.

OBITUARY.
MISS JESSIE COUTHOUT, an eloquent
missionist, died yesterday at the residence
of her sister, Mrs. Florence Scott, in
Glencoe. Besides Mrs. Scott, who con-
trolled most of the cigar and newstand
concessions in the big loop hotels, Miss
Couthout is survived by another sister, Mrs.
Walter E. Harris of 5638 Wayne avenue.
Miss Couthout retired from professional
work several years ago. The funeral
services will be held tomorrow morning
at 11 o'clock in Glencoe.

Russian Cowboys to Conflict.
Treated by Col. Michael Grant, a veteran
of the Russo-Japanese war, 370 Russian
cowboys arrived in Chicago yesterday from
Texas. Grant, general manager of the
Wells, Fargo and Northern Pacific, said
that the Russian cowboys were of the
best material and that he was
unable to send them to Russia. The men
replied they would go anyway.

OBITUARY.
MISS JESSIE COUTHOUT, an eloquent
missionist, died yesterday at the residence
of her sister, Mrs. Florence Scott, in
Glencoe. Besides Mrs. Scott, who con-
trolled most of the cigar and newstand
concessions in the big loop hotels, Miss
Couthout is survived by another sister, Mrs.
Walter E. Harris of 5638 Wayne avenue.
Miss Couthout retired from professional
work several years ago. The funeral
services will be held tomorrow morning
at 11 o'clock in Glencoe.

Russian Cowboys to Conflict.
Treated by Col. Michael Grant, a veteran
of the Russo-Japanese war, 370 Russian
cowboys arrived in Chicago yesterday from
Texas. Grant, general manager of the
Wells, Fargo and Northern Pacific, said
that the Russian cowboys were of the
best material and that he was
unable to send them to Russia. The men
replied they would go anyway.

OBITUARY.
MISS JESSIE COUTHOUT, an eloquent
missionist, died yesterday at the residence
of her sister, Mrs. Florence Scott, in
Glencoe. Besides Mrs. Scott, who con-
trolled most of the cigar and newstand
concessions in the big loop hotels, Miss
Couthout is survived by another sister, Mrs.
Walter E. Harris of 5638 Wayne avenue.
Miss Couthout retired from professional
work several years ago. The funeral
services will be held tomorrow morning
at 11 o'clock in Glencoe.

Russian Cowboys to Conflict.
Treated by Col. Michael Grant, a veteran
of the Russo-Japanese war, 370 Russian
cowboys arrived in Chicago yesterday from
Texas. Grant, general manager of the
Wells, Fargo and Northern Pacific, said
that the Russian cowboys were of the
best material and that he was
unable to send them to Russia. The men
replied they would go anyway.

OBITUARY.
MISS JESSIE COUTHOUT, an eloquent
missionist, died yesterday at the residence
of her sister, Mrs. Florence Scott, in
Glencoe. Besides Mrs. Scott, who con-
trolled most of the cigar and newstand
concessions in the big loop hotels, Miss
Couthout is survived by another sister, Mrs.
Walter E. Harris of 5638 Wayne avenue.
Miss Couthout retired from professional
work several years ago. The funeral
services will be held tomorrow morning
at 11 o'clock in Glencoe.

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 1, 1893, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

AN UNLIMITED ARTICLE, MANUSCRIPT, LETTER, AND PICTURE sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4074 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily 261,373

Sunday 406,256

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, or otherwise, which were taken or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1914.

THE GREAT ILLUSION.

We may awake. It may be that St. John is again at Patmos. A cable may be carrying his dream of ultimate chaos. This hole which has opened to receive civilization may be one far distant in the last days of men when the world has grown cold and served its purpose.

This may be nightmare, coming upon the peaceful sleep of peaceful folk who have excited themselves. Wild strategists have considered its possibility. It has been the amusement of men who knew how many regiments made a German brigade and how many divisions a corps, who knew where Russians mobilized and where the French, to give us pictures of the hordes in motion.

But it isn't real. It's in the picture books. Their figures have not stepped into life. The steel engravings of Napoleonic days have not become animated. The dying grunner at the caisson, the cuirassier by his dismounted horse, the infantryman by his colors, the whole detail of the field—this cannot exist for our time.

It's a bad dream in the night. It couldn't happen. It was the great illusion. It was impossible.

RESERVE BOARD SELECTIONS.

The selection of Frederic Delano for the federal reserve board will be welcomed by the financial and business world. It is true Mr. Delano is not only a man of considerable private means but also a railroad president. But a European war and the situation it has created in the United States are of a nature discouraging to any repetition of the tactics employed in the case of Mr. Jones, so that even statesmen having the granger vote in mind are temporarily quiescent.

Mr. Delano's character and training should make him an extremely valuable member of the board. He is a scientific student of affairs. He has had practical experience in the conduct of great properties. He is public spirited, courageous, and progressive.

As for Mr. Warburg, although it is rather an ironic commentary on the popular heroics directed against Mr. Jones that a Wall street man should go through viciously, the European crisis makes it all the more desirable that one whose knowledge of foreign finance is as great as this action of a distinguished German banking house should have a hand in our banking policy at this time.

The first federal reserve board, even with these two admirable selections, is not as weighty as could be wished, but the advice and support of the best expert thought and experience in the country are available to the board and it should meet its heavy responsibility with credit.

CAUGHT ABROAD.

Annually American tourists are invited to Europe. Their money is wanted; their presence desired. They make steamship lines rich; they fatten hotels; they support communities. They did not accept extraordinary hazards this year. They had no idea that there could be an extraordinary hazard in Europe. The sky was as clear as a sky could be when they went over with their money. Now they are caught, by the tens of thousands, in an extraordinary condition, and the nations which have invited and welcomed them and their money are giving their distress scant attention.

Europe, when it comes out of this conflict flat and broken, will want American help. We shall have subscription papers for the starving people here and the perishing people there. We shall be asked to remember the humanities and help the victims of great disaster.

Let our government suggest to the governments of Europe that the time to earn the gratitude of the United States is now. Upset as Europe is, it can give a little attention to helpless foreigners. It can make their position easier.

Let it be understood that the United States will remember as a distinctly unfriendly act the disregard of its citizens who are caught in foreign lands. We are not powerless. We can afford to be mandatory. We can afford to be militant.

AN INDEFENSIBLE BILL.

Mr. Louis Brandeis cannot be accused of being unduly favorable to the railroads. Yet in his brief as special counsel for the interstate commerce commission in the rate case just determined he is constrained to admit "it seems clear that the railway mail service is at present unremunerative to the carrier."

If it is clear how the postmaster general's bill reducing the remuneration (the Moon bill) to be justified? It is true under criticism this measure has been amended so that the compensation is not cut even below the second unremunerative rate. But that leaves the Moon bill still challengeable as dishonest.

The whole circumstances surrounding this proceeding are offensive to American fair play and of unsteady odor. There is no public benefit in allowing the postoffice department to make a showing of economy by cheating the carrier. It is true the carriers are "corporations" and the object of disfavor in some quarters, partly deserved and partly undeserved. Nevertheless they represent the investment of hundreds of thousands of Americans and have a clear right to be paid for what they do. The mail service is a public service which may rightfully be required of them. But they should be paid for it and paid fully. There is no excuse for the government trying to extort service below cost. There is no reason why the roads should not be allowed as fair a profit on this service as on any other.

The findings of the federal commission on rail-

road mail pay should be made the basis of mail pay, not the political advantage or bureaucratic opinion of the postoffice department. The Moon bill is discreditable to the administration and should be shelved on behalf of a measure based on principles of honest dealing.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFER.

If the nations are to take their solemn treaties as something better than the empty rhetoric of diplomacy, which deceives nobody, President Wilson's offer of mediation under article 8 of The Hague convention is fitting, though it must, for a while at least, prove ineffectual. For us not to act at such a time would be to discredit our persistent propaganda of peace, our sincere efforts to evolve a machinery of international adjustment which shall obviate the costly arbitrament of war. The United States has taken the lead in the peace movement, has believed in it, has relied upon its results. We are just emerging from a severe trial of our own patience, a trial which masterful foreign policy might easily have made use of as justification for the use of force. Mr. Wilson and the American nation have proved their determined pacifism, and the offer he now formally makes in its behalf ought to carry a special moral weight for that reason.

At any rate, let us hope that this sincere and earnest tender of our good offices will not offend and that later it may serve to make easier the opening negotiations of peace.

ISOLATED GERMANY.

Merely as a piece of military confidence, Germany's challenge of Europe is wonderful. The triple alliance has broken down. Italy has declared its neutrality. There remains the dual alliance. Austria-Hungary has its hands full with the veteran army of Serbia; trained in two wars. It cannot give a full measure of aid to Germany. The two Teutonic empires are almost entirely surrounded by foes.

Military necessity has made belligerents of the Belgians. It may make belligerents of the Dutch. It might even make belligerents of the Danes. Except for such aid as Austria, hampered by an active foe, can give, Germany is isolated.

Frederick the Great never faced such odds as Wilhelm II. now meets. The new element of speed in warfare is in the equation. Distance is not the same protection. Armies are raised and moved so swiftly that the tactics of Frederick in selecting his enemies and dealing with them singly may not have time or opportunity.

This eruption of armed men has been in the dreams of military strategists for a decade or more. The assumption has been that Germany must meet and destroy France in time to turn and meet Russia. Speed was considered the essence of success. To be checked, even by the obstacle of Belgium denying access to French territory, may be fatal.

There need be no sentiment wasted over the violation of Belgian neutrality. It was necessary for Germany to violate it. It was necessary for Great Britain to go to war for it. It was necessary for Belgium to defend it. But there is no question of international morals to be raised, except diplomatically, or hypocritically—possibly one and the same thing just now.

When necessity presses and national life is at stake treaty obligations are tinder in the flame. To be punctilious in emergency was all right when war was a profession, a gentlemanly occupation, a diversion or an amusement. When a nation's life is in the balance the small equities do not exist. Belgium is Germany's if she can dominate it. International morals do not exist. A nation had better have a historian find fault with it living than praise its virtues at an inquest.

Germany has not yet let her back to the wall, but she has enemies on all sides. German efficiency may be in fact the equivalent of the legend. If so, that efficiency is more than human. Such odds never have been accepted before.

HARRISON HALTS.

Mr. Harrison's doubt as to the place occupied and the purpose served by Freilberg's dance hall in this community leaves no doubt as to the political character of his new morality. If Mr. Harrison merely asked his common sense what purpose Freilberg's could serve other than one utterly despicable he would have no answer that possibly could console his equivocal nature.

Freilberg's is the servant of the vice Mr. Harrison professes to be against. If it were not for this vice Freilberg's would not exist. If it were not for Mr. Harrison's disposition towards the whole question it could not exist.

His reformation, proclaimed with rhetoric, is false and a sham. He is interested in hitting men politically. He is not interested in bettering moral conditions.

Best Editorial of the Day.

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

(From the Minneapolis Journal.) Chicago advises are that there is to be no let-up in searching out the men really responsible for the protection of vice. Charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty have been filed with the civil service commission against a police captain and two lieutenants; but according to a news report charges will also be filed "against nearly every patrolman in the district."

These last words show that the investigators and newspapers are determined to go to the root of the trouble, despite any high-down statements by the mayor or other officials. For in the case of every protected resort, no matter whether it be a privileged brothel, an opium joint, or a gambling concern, it is primarily up to the patrolman on the beat to explain why he, knowingly and willfully, permitted it to run.

If his superior declares that the existence of such vicious places was unknown at headquarters, then why is the patrolman kept on the force? If the patrolman holds that he was merely carrying out orders from above, let him specify precisely what he means and whom he means it is inconceivable, for example, that even the most quiet and "respectable" private club, operated for gambling purposes, can exist in any properly policed community for two weeks without full knowledge of the patrolman on the beat, let alone two years.

Only by this method of starting at the first rung in the ladder can any investigation by a grand jury, or otherwise, produce serious and sincere results. Then, if it be shown that a police chief has actually been so innocent as to have remained oblivious to what his patrolmen were doing, he always has plenty of time to give the public evidence of his good faith by seeing to it that every suspected place is closed promptly and permanently, not merely for a fortnight.

After this general clean-up process has been accomplished, before or after election as the case may be, it is still possible for any mayor to have time enough to issue statements as to the purity of his administration. But the public always likes to be "shown" first, and read the statements afterward at its leisure.

Roger Sullivan.

(Peter Clark Macfarlane in Collier's.) Roger Sullivan a boss? Some people would like to know. Some have already made up their minds. Col. Roosevelt has said that he has. Col. Bryan has said the same opinion loudly and wisely and held it stubbornly. You can read that he is a boss in the papers of his home town, Chicago. You can hear it from the lips of his fellow citizens, both friend and foe. But as for Roger—he argues the question. Once the appellation would have made him proud; today it gives him pain. He offers a quiet claim to the title. Whoever will lift that doubtful laurel from his brow may have the Sullivan gratitude—and the Sullivan gratitude in the political purview of Illinois is recognized as no mere emotion, but a bond with coupons that may be clipped and cashed, for Roger is a man with rock in him. He stands like Gibraltar by any man who stands by him.

However, right at the starting point, I am going to admit that, in the loose sense in which we use that bit of slang, Roger Sullivan is a boss.

But what kind of a boss? The word carries various connotations. There, for instance, is Mr. Croker, living in Ireland on the profits of his boss-ship. There is also Mr. Ruef, occupying a cell in San Quentin as the consequence of his. But Roger Sullivan is a boss who is neither in retreat nor retirement. He lives today, a millionaire, within a half mile of the spot where he worked with his hands thirty-five years ago for \$1.25 a day. He has never been so respectable as now. At the moment of writing he is actively campaigning for the Democratic nomination for United States senator, and in this campaign is standing stoutly upon his record. That makes his record a thing of vital interest in this inquiry. The starting point for such an inquiry is undoubtedly the fortune of which today the man stands seised.

The people of the wards had troubles, sorrows, embarrassments, poverty. Roger Sullivan was naturally sympathetic and quick to render service with his power. He got a job for this man, he lifted the pressure on that one, was the first practical sociologist of his time. He was a sort of crude Hull house on legs. He learned that gratitude was not so rare a virtue as the cynics say; that just a handshake or a slap on the back will make some men remember you and vote for you on primary or election day; that a stick of candy to a child, or a bit of thoughtfulness to the old or helpless, watching one night by the bed of the sick, or appearing solemnly faced and sympathetic at a funeral, would make political assets of a whole family, whose ramifications of aunts and cousins and friends might appear in the most unexpected places, enlisting powerful influences so delightfully and effectively as often to turn the tide of victory in the face of overwhelming odds.

The voters liked amiability, therefore Roger was amiable; they liked loyalty, therefore Roger was loyal; they liked notice, appreciation, flattery, presentation, placed on committees, or organization honors; therefore Roger noticed, flattered, appreciated, honored, and rewarded.

In 1892 came a mayoralty campaign in Chicago. The Republican primaries were on. Barney McDewitt, a friend of young Sullivan, then a 19 year old worker in a car barn, marshaled the car barn vote for the espoused candidate of the street car company, whoever that was, and asked Roger to assist him. Although a Democrat by inheritance, the young man obeyed his employer and proved an efficient worker, demonstrating that he had the natural instinct of his race for the doing of things then and since called ward politics.

When the Democratic primary approached, Matt Clancy, noticing Roger's attitude and knowing his Democratic leanings, said: "Roger, I'm making a little fight for one or two fellows at the primaries. I want you to come in and help me."

"All right, Matt," promised Roger, delighted with the opportunity.

But to Sullivan's astonishment, when Democratic primary day came, Barney McDewitt said: "Roger, I want you to come down and help me at the primaries again."

"But you are a Republican," protested Roger. "This is a Democratic primary."

"All the same, that is my business, too," declared McDewitt firmly, thereby giving the young man one of his first lessons in corporation politics, a game where young Roger was greatly to better the instruction of his tutor.

"Well, I'm sorry," replied Roger, "but I promised Clancy to help him and I have to stick to my word."

"O, all right," said McDewitt, and they went off to the primary where Roger worked busily in the cause of his friend, and McDewitt just as busily in the cause of his bread and butter. The next day Roger, all unsuspecting, was discharged, flat and cold.

"Just for that?" pleaded Roger, sick to the heart.

"Just for that?" affirmed McDewitt doggedly. The night Roger Sullivan, 21 years old, had learned another lesson in the game which was to be his profession for life. It was this:

"Never do politics against your bread and butter."

Sullivan, too, built his machine upon a broad compromise. He seldom hogged things. Who was it that said: "Politics is the science of getting 51 per cent of the voters with you?" Sullivan quotes that today. He always kept his eye upon the larger thing. Men might have the small things of the precinct if they would give him the larger control of the ward, and they might have the honors of the ward if they would obey his nod in the council or the legislature.

His influence upon city politics has been bad because he permitted bad men to have their way in the small things that he might have his way in the large things. Some of the notorious Sullivan men were and are notoriously bad men—the gray wolves and the black sheep of council or legislature.

As an individual, the man possesses an enormous self-confidence and lays a large stress upon the ego. He is immensely proud of his achievements, and "I, Roger Sullivan," is a phrase which breaks frequently into his conversation. Yet, as a leader, Sullivan was neither domineering nor vindictive. Many times he commanded men did not know they were commanded. He did not always appear to plume himself on leadership. A party conference might talk and wrangle, split hairs, and shake shillabys by the hour, with Sullivan merely an observant spectator until he judged the proper moment had come, when, with the mild declaration, "Well, boys, I think this (or that) is what we'd better do." Roger would take the helm.

UNUSUAL TACTICS.

The Rockefeller lawns at Pocantico will be cropped by 400 sheep hereafter. Later on, John D. will eat the sheep. The regular tactic—Minneapolis Journal.

SELF-SOLUTION.

The only one who has never made any attempt to solve the mystery of woman is—woman—Life.

How to Keep Well

by Dr. W.A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such services cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1914, by Dr. W.A. Evans.)

HEAT KILLS BABIES.

IT IS heat that kills the babies. First get that in your mind. Swing on to that as a definite fact, for when we begin to make some modifications of the statement, the original idea may slip away from you.

In a table of mean temperatures published by the Chicago health department July is shown to be the hottest month both in average mean temperature and in number of hot days. August is second in the list of bad months, June is third, and September fourth. May is fifth and April sixth.

When it comes to death rate from diarrhoea among babies, August is second, the worst month. September is second, July third, October fourth, June fifth, and March sixth. The death rate curve is not parallel with the temperature curve.

What is the reason? There are several. Diarrhoea is seldom rapidly fatal. The rule is that the disease wears down the vitality for a month or more and then the child succumbs to a high death rate when September is hot.

Baby may come through a hot July without getting sick; at the same time he is not quite up to the standard. He has resisted the effect of the heat, but he shows the strain. It is the heat of August he gets sick from some cause which would not have upset him earlier in the season. He dies in September.

We have already noted that the top of the heat curve is in the month of the heat curve. The top of the sickness curve also is somewhat.

The heat is in the house. The room air of a thin walled house is the hottest air. Or when the baby has escaped the effects of room air made hot by the sun, he may fall from the effects of room air made insufferably hot and humid from a kitchen stove or laundry tub.

Therefore, we may come back to the old adage, "Keep the baby cool." It is the heat that kills babies. When it seems otherwise a closer analysis explains the apparent discrepancy.

Sometimes the heat gets in its work on the child. The remedy for this situation is ice. A newspaper campaign for ice for the poor is a health campaign.

Sometimes the heat gets in its work on the baby directly. The remedy for this situation is to get the baby to a cool place.

Some hospitals take care of babies in summer with air artificially cooled. Some sanitariums for the care of babies in summer are built over large bodies of water; others high up in the mountains.

Each of these works on the principle that it is heat that kills the babies.

TRY EATING MORE.

W. A. M. writes: "Kindly let me know what you would advise in my case? I am 25 years of age and have had three children. The youngest is 11 months old. I have suffered with a sort of neurasthenia ever since the birth of my second child. I had all my lower teeth extracted two months ago. It is not an acute neurasthenia, but a nag, nag, nag. I generally weigh 90-100 pounds, but have only weighed 75 this summer."

You need to feed up. Caring for three children, the youngest less than a year old, is hard work, and you need to eat enough milk, bread, meat, vegetables, and fruit for the day's work, and a little besides.

If lessening your work and increasing your food does not stop your facial neurasthenia, see your physician. Evidently you are disposed to neglect yourself. That you had to have all your teeth pulled proved that. People who take care of themselves do not have to go through that ordeal.

TRACHOMA.

E. B. writes: "Will you kindly publish a cure for trachoma; also the symptoms and results, if not cured?"

Trachoma is a chronic inflammation of the covering of the eye and lining of the lids. It is the result of an infection. It is contagious. Most of the cases of granular sore eyes or granular lids are cases of trachoma. After the lids have been mildly inflamed for a long time the scar tissue begins to contract and deform them. They may turn in; when the eyelashes scratch the eyeball or turn out.

No home treatment is of service in bringing about a cure. Some physicians treat trachoma by scraping away the granulation, some by local applications of antiseptics and caustics. To prevent it, when you must associate with people who have it, be certain to use individual face towels and hand towels, and hand towels.

TRACHOMA LITERATURE. B. L. E. writes: "Will you please advise where and from whom it is possible to secure reliable papers or pamphlets relating to trachoma in general? Is it possible to secure such papers from some one of the many departments of the government at Washington?"

From the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute or any other local tuberculosis society, or from the National Tuberculosis society, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York.

CUT OUT LIQUOR. J. B. writes: "Is it prudent or conducive to health for a man of 65 who has used beer and liquor all his life (to the extent of overindulgence at times) to abstain entirely?"

It is.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

(Copyright, 1914, by the Brentwood Co.)

HAD the Muscovite priest Gregory Rasputin been at St. Petersburg during the last fortnight instead of being confined to his bed at theirkirk, the capital of Siberia, recovering from the effects of a wound inflicted upon him by his would be assassin, a woman of the name of Gusevna, it is probable indeed that Russia would not have, by declaring war upon Austria, involved the great powers of Europe in the most terrible conflict in history.

This may seem an extravagant statement. But Count Sergius Witte, the former premier and minister of finance, who, as the astute and successful chief plenipotentiary of the Russian peace negotiators at Portsmouth in 1905, is the Russian statesman most widely known and admired on this side of the Atlantic, asserts in a positive manner that at the time of the Balkan wars, two years ago, it was Rasputin who prevented Russia from taking part in the conflict.

According to Count Witte, the Russian government was thoroughly decided to take part in the fray, and the orders for the mobilization of the army and navy actually had been signed by the czar and his ministers, when suddenly Rasputin appeared at Tsarskoe-Selo and expostulated so successfully with the emperor that the czar, and his advisers, the ministers and his military advisers, annulled the orders and withdrew his consent to the participation of Russia in the conflict, a participation which naturally would have involved Austria, Germany, and the other great powers and would have precipitated at that time the great war which now has been inaugurated.

Why did the czar listen to Rasputin? Count Witte sensibly accuses the idea so widely accepted abroad that the priest exercises any hypnotic influences over Nicholas and the czarina, or that they are the prey to a mysticism of which he is the chief exponent. He says that Rasputin regarded him as a kindly, good humored Siberian peasant, altogether adverse to the asceticism which is wont to associate with influential divines and, on the contrary, exceedingly fond of the pleasures of the flesh, and his sense, the patience, and the cheerfulness of the typical Muscovite peasant.

M. Witte admits that Rasputin was gifted, but adds that nobody can be more gifted than the gifted Russian peasant, and that his originality, his independence, and his absolute honesty, insulating that he is always anxious to do good and lavishes every kopeck that he receives upon the poor and suffering.

If Rasputin has any weight with Emperor Nicholas it is because the czar regards him as better qualified than any one else to communicate to him the real feelings of the great masses of the people, which embrace 90 per cent of the population of the empire and constitutes the backbone and principal forces of the vast nation subject to his sway.

Of course, Rasputin is not to be compared to the imperial house, but he is a man of the people, and of belief in the czar himself as the "little father" of his subjects. Rasputin approves and encourages his sovereign in all those reforms which are designed for the welfare of the peasants and for their relief from the oppression of the bureaucracy and of the great land owners.

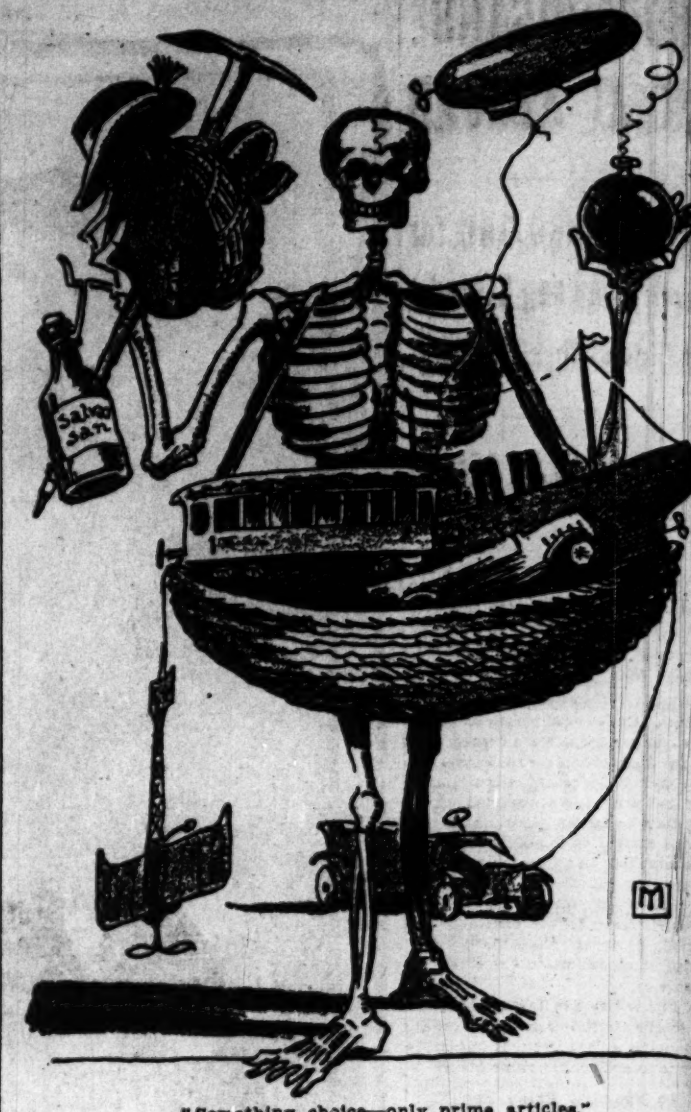
As such, Rasputin naturally has become an object of bitter animosity to the only real aristocracy which remains the bulwark of reaction and the obstacle to the emperor's extensive projects of reform.

They are responsible for the stories according to which he is a clever charlatan, a profligate, a fraud, and thoroughly corrupt.

On two occasions he has been subjected

THE MODERN PEDDLER.

(From Kierkegaard, Vienna.)



The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

OPENING OF WEST FORTIETH STREET.

Chicago, July 30.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Will you please let me know what has been done about the opening of West Fortieth street, from Western avenue west? An assessment was levied about a year ago, but nothing has been done as yet. What was done with the money? How soon will there be water in Kominsky avenue north of Fortieth street? A. S. DAVIS, 2044 South Western avenue.

I beg to advise that an order of possession will be entered in the matter of opening West Fortieth street from Western avenue west as soon as courts open this fall. There is an injunction proceeding pending which must be disposed of.

An estimate has been ordered for a water main in Kominsky avenue between Fortieth and Forty-seventh streets, and work will be done in the summer of 1915 if the assessment is confirmed before that time. EDWARD J. GLACKIN, Secretary.

REPAIRS BEING MADE.

Chicago, July 31.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Why is it that the Lake Shore Railroad Company does not use, and has not used for the past month, their much heralded "Smoke Control Device" on their Sixty-third street and Prairie avenue round house? When we used to complain direct to them they always called our attention to the new "Smoke Device" that was being installed. What good it is if they do not use it? The device is quite a help when in use.

We have one of the most modern and complete smoke abatement plants, but some have been out of service for a short period of time. The work has been completed, and there should be no further complaint.

I wish to thank you very kindly for bringing the subject to our notice. THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. L. J. LONG, 6108 Michigan avenue.

RUBBISH REMOVED.

Chicago, July 30.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Wife and I have been taking the Twenty-fifth ward from the dumping of street refuse on the rear of the Cass lot and in the alley at the corner of Cass lot and Montrose boulevard? W. B. WALKER, 4420 Clifton avenue.

Street dirt has been removed and will be dumped farther away from complainant's premises in future. Delay in removal was caused by the fact that the alley at that place was torn up for paving. WALTER G. LEININGER, Superintendent of Streets.

NO WATER FOR DISTRICT.

Chicago, July 31.—(To the Friend of the People.)—When will the water be extended from Bryn Mawr avenue north to Crawford avenue? Can a private party run from a water main at Bryn Mawr avenue to houses north of that avenue? CHARLES L. McDONOUGH, 2700 North Crawford avenue.

No proceedings are pending for water able in this district. If parties desire a private pipe can be laid by them under section 576 of the revised ordinances. H. L. LUCAS, Supt. Water Pipe Extension.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

IN HONOR OF BELFUS.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—Now that Alderman Belfus is dead Chicago will realize that it has lost one of its most efficient, honest and faithful public servants, and the people, and more particularly the children, that they have lost a good friend whose example is well worth while emulating.

While during his incumbency of the office of alderman for eighteen years his duties were manifold and all received his most careful attention, yet there was one which appealed to him more than any other, viz.: to provide for the children of Chicago, and more particularly those of the congested districts thereof, a place of recreation and wholesome amusement.

The value of this work can only be fully realized as time goes on. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE should take up the task of arousing the sentiment of a grateful people to erect a monument to his memory and (if I am permitted to suggest) what greater or more lasting monument could be reared to him than to name one of the many parks which he created or which the commission will yet create, in his honor. MARTIN C. KOEHLER.

BANKS AND DEPOSITORS.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—I have intended for the last month to write you congratulations upon your editorial page. The positions you have taken and the manner in which you have sustained them, as well as the editorials as literature, I have wanted to commend.

I might have hesitated to do this, however, if it had not been for the remarkable short statement of Eugene Hector published this morning regarding the general principles underlying the banking business.

It is the best and most concise popular explanation of the necessities which confront our banking system in such a situation that I have ever seen. CHARLES G. DAWES.

"LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS."

Chicago, Aug. 5.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—What now becomes of the theory of The Tribune and many others that the way to have peace is to be prepared for war? Is it not plain that if the nations of Europe had been in our state of unpreparedness there would not now be any war? And would not the time necessary for preparation have enabled "the new great forces" to forestall bloodshed? GEORGE D. BROOKHILL.

LONDON WOMEN RAID FOOD STORES STEAL SUPPLIES

East End Merchants Try to Raise Prices For to Close Shops by Month

NO FEAR OF WHEAT F

EXPERT ASSERTS GERMANY'S FATE HINGES ON NAVY

Defeat of British in North
Sea, He Says, Is Single
Loophole for Victory.

PAINTS WAR SCENE DUE

BY A MILITARY EXPERT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The reports from the war countries today were anything but satisfactory.

If the dispatch that there is a battle raging in the North sea between the German and British fleets is correct, it is undoubtedly means that Germany has either destroyed or bottled up the Russian Baltic fleet, and has laid out to make a daring attempt to destroy the British fleet.

If Germany is successful in this, it can put its commerce back on the seas, if it fails, it is only a question of time before it must yield in the present conflict.

No Real French Invasion.

The reports of the fighting along the French border do not as yet indicate a real invasion of France. Rather, they appear, from a military point of view, to indicate that Germany is covering a general intrenchment of the French border for use later on in the hostilities.

The defeat of the three German ships in the Mediterranean was not surprising because of the superior strength of the French. The surprising thing was the surrender of the two largest while they were yet in fighting trim.

They will be added to the French navy promptly. The Panther, which was sunk, will be remembered, was the German vessel which played so prominent a part in the Algerian incident.

Lack of News Baffles.

The baffling thing about the war so far is the complete lack of news from Russia. Details from Germany also are meager. Turkey is nearly into the mixup now because of its proclamation denying the hospitable to vessels of countries engaged in the conflict.

This means the Russian fleet will be confined to the Black sea unless it forces its way out. It is difficult to see how Turkey can remain neutral much longer.

All of the officers in Washington are hoping to be assigned to some one or the other of the European armies to observe the war. I was speaking to a retired colonel today, a man who served over forty years and in those years participated in every war fought by this country and in every one of the more important campaigns and engagements.

He is particularly interested because of the complete change of battle formation which has come about during his service. In the civil war a regiment occupied a battle front of about 100 yards, whereas today, a man who served over forty years and in those years participated in every war fought by this country and in every one of the more important campaigns and engagements.

Old Style Fighting Obsolete.

The public mind to this day pictures the old Roman legion as the model fighting unit. What would happen to the legion with a machine gun firing 600 shots a minute at it in a sweeping range is hard to think about.

The European armies are all made up about the same. A German corps consists of two divisions, each division of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments, each regiment of three battalions, with four companies of 250 men each in each battalion. This is the infantry.

In addition there is one regiment of artillery, consisting of six batteries of six guns each to each brigade, as well as a regiment of cavalry, consisting of four squadrons of 100 men each, with engineer, signal, and hospital companies.

A French corps differs only in that its regiment of artillery consists of three

battalions of three batteries each, each battery consisting of four guns. This gives the French total of six batteries of corps artillery of three batteries and four guns each.

Russian Army Described.

The Russians have four battalions of infantry instead of three in their corps, while their artillery regiments have two batteries, each with three batteries of eight guns each. Their cavalry regiments have three squadrons instead of four. The Russian organization is similar to the German.

Now, what will happen in the big battles of this war? The popular mind conceives battles as occurring in a small space of ground, where one side or the other can take good aim at the other, the side having the largest number of men and the best aim will win. Gettysburg and Waterloo are looked upon as the great battles of modern times.

Though it is now apparent that much of the fighting is likely to occur in Belgium, under no circumstances can Waterloo ever be repeated.

Gettysburg Used in Comparison.

For Americans Gettysburg can be used best in comparison. Every student of American history knows that on the third day of that battle the Confederates were lined up on Seminary ridge and the union army on Cemetery ridge. The distance between these two was about 1,700 yards.

Early in the afternoon of the third day Gen. Lee ordered his artillery to shell the union position. After the artillery fire ceased Gen. Pickett was ordered to make the charge which broke the back of the Confederacy. Pickett lined his men up in solid formation and marched them across 1,700 yards of open space. Thousands of them were shot down, but many reached the union intrenchments and a few made the last rush over the top.

Today Pickett and his men could not march 100 yards across that space with a single man standing at the end of the 1,700 yards. Machine guns were not known at the time Pickett made his charge. Today a machine gun can fire 600 rounds a minute in sweeping fashion and can be aimed with all the accuracy of a rifle. A machine gun is easily effective at the distance of 1,700 yards—the distance between Seminary and Cemetery ridges at Gettysburg.

The great deadliness of present firing, however, can be found in the difference in the velocity of the bullets. During the civil war the infantry had to aim the gun up in the air, trusting to the bullets to do their damage when they started down after reaching the topmost point in a curve.

Solid Attacks Nearly Impossible.

Today, with the modern powder, a bullet will travel 2,000 yards—over one mile—before it will drop a distance equal to the height of an ordinary man. Thus it is possible for infantry companies to sweep everything before them within one mile if a solid front attack is ordered. Today Pickett could sweep anything within one mile of a modern infantry rifle is in danger of destruction.

During the civil war, when Gettysburg was fought, and during the Napoleonic wars ended by Waterloo, such a thing as rapid fire artillery was not known. Today rapid fire artillery can be sighted and made effective at a distance of five miles. The shells are incomparably more effective than those of the old artillery.

Points to Civil War Case.

Another illustration of this—during the civil war President Lincoln often looked from his executive office in the White House to the Virginia hills across the Potomac where the Confederate army was intrenched from time to time. Today a sharpshooter using an ordinary infantry rifle, concealed on those Virginia hills, could pick off persons on the White House grounds, while artillery on those hills could raze the whole city of Washington in a few minutes.

During the civil war and during the Franco-Prussian war infantry fought in columns. Today infantry fights in extended order. Today infantry fights in extended order. Today infantry fights in extended order.

Will Have Three Lines.

After getting in range of the enemy the European infantry will be ordered into extended formation, with a firing line, supporting line and reserve line. The firing line will be ordered to rush fifty yards, opening fire on the enemy immediately after dropping to the ground.

While this firing is going on the supporting line will be ordered to rush to the distance several yards in front of the

first line. Then the first line will be ordered to advance again. From time to time the reserve line will be ordered to rush to the front and take the place of the first line.

Then, if the first line is withering, the reserve line will be ordered to advance. If the first line is withering, the reserve line will be ordered to advance.

No Long Dashed to Be Seen.

A rush of over 500 yards will not be seen in the present European war. If one is attempted, not a man will live to tell of it afterwards, so deadly are the modern rifles and machine guns.

The hope on the infantry must rest with the artillery, two or three miles in its rear, which can fire over the heads of its own men with safety and at the same time with deadly accuracy if the enemy's position is known.

In the future the men will not be close together, in solid formation, but will be extended so that there will be yards between each man. But notwithstanding this extension formation, the machine guns and rifles of the defenders should do their work.

The popular mind always looks on cavalry as a most efficient fighting unit, but its efficiency daily is becoming less. In the European war it is doubtful if cavalry will be at all effective against anything except other cavalry.

Tells Value of Cavalry.

A regiment of cavalry could not charge a regiment of infantry without the loss of practically every horse and rider. The cavalry's value lies in its ability to make quick moves, to attack suddenly on the flank while a forward movement is being made, or to attack in the rear.

The cavalry's value for reconnaissance is being greatly decreased daily by the use of aeroplanes. Airships have been found far the better of the two for purposes of reconnaissance.

If there should be another battle at Waterloo in this war, where regiments are coupled a few yards when Napoleon was defeated, they will occupy miles in this war.

The entire science of warfare has been changed so much in the last quarter of a century that it remains for the present conflict in Europe to determine whether it is still possible for armies to survive battles fought with the modern instruments of death.

FEW LAKE VESSELS USABLE FOR RESCUING AMERICANS.

Owners Say Walled Canal Would Not Admit Boats Big Enough for Ocean Service.

According to reports from Washington, Secretary Garrison yesterday began inquiring at Great Lake ports for vessels to transport American refugees from Europe.

At the Chicago office of lake lines it was said no inquiry had been received from any of the lake lines as to the possibility of using their vessels for such service.

"Few lake vessels would be available," said Elwyn W. Seymour, general manager of the Northern Michigan Transportation company. "The Walled Canal through the Lake Michigan straits is too narrow to admit a vessel of more than 245 or 250 feet in length. Vessels of that size would hardly be satisfactory for the purpose. Also it would take approximately 30 days to fit lake vessels with condensers so salt water could be used for the boilers."

H. W. Thorp of the Goodrich Transit company was of the opinion that the shipping of the Great Lakes could give little help.

"The big freighters would have to be cut in two before they could pass through the canal," he said, "besides requiring salt water fittings. The most of the vessels on the lakes have been built for special purposes and they are not sea vessels. It is probable that if coastwise vessels from the Atlantic seaboard are put into trans-Atlantic traffic the lakes will be counted to replace them."

Marie Dagmar in Denmark.

London Hears Empress Dowager of Russia Was Not Molested in Germany.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is said that Empress Marie Dagmar of Russia arrived in Copenhagen, where she passed through Germany and reached the Danish frontier without being molested.

TEUTONS NEED HELP OF ITALY

Every Action of Belligerent Nations Throws Peninsula's Power in Relief.

AUSTRIANS FALL BACK.

BY ERSKINE CHILDERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Aug. 5.—Every day that passes throws into greater relief the extreme hazard courted by the two central powers in challenging without Italy's help the western republic, the vast autonomy of the east and the spirited little Flemish-Dutch states on the north, to say nothing of the tremendous naval strength of Great Britain.

Comparison of the relative strength of the land forces, accurate estimates of which will be available in a few days, deepens the impression.

Supreme Interest Point.

The point of supreme interest at the moment—namely, the line of advance of the German and French forces—cannot be dealt with satisfactorily at this time.

The report of the defeat of the Russian cavalry in the Battle of Tannenberg, however, is of little consequence, save as indicating the strange distraction of German strategy. Even without the intervention of Great Britain, no German successes in the Baltic could seriously affect the outcome of the war.

More important are the renewed rumors of the Austrian withdrawal from the Serbian frontier, which course was dictated by the elementary prudence. This step, nevertheless, throws into relief one of the radical weaknesses of Austria, and, through it, of the new dual alliance, racial disunion at home and racial pressure on its frontier.

If its grip is loosened on Serbia, Serbia will not only assume the offensive but will foment revolution in all the Slav districts of Austria, notably in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in Croatia, which has long been tormented and bullied by its Hungarian masters. The effect upon the stability of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and particularly upon its power to wage war will be great.

Martial Law in Holland.

Præcautionary Measures Taken, Although Germans Have Not Violated Dutch Frontier.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—Martial law has been declared in all parts of Holland. It is officially announced that up to the present time the Germans have not violated the Dutch frontier.

Choosing the School

EDUCATIONAL MISSOURI.

A Man-Making School for Boys

KEMPER Military School

Boonville, Mo.

Prepares boys for college or business. High standard academic work. A teacher to every boy. The needs of every boy are found—and met.

Certificates admit without examination to universities and leading colleges. Military training in charge of U. S. Army Officer develops habits of punctuality, neatness, obedience, respect for rights of others.

Designated as "Honorary School" by the War Department; the highest rating given. Supervised athletics for every boy. Great athletic field. Lake. Gymnasium. Manual Training. Modern buildings—several. Rational home life. 71st year. For catalog and further information address Col. T. A. JOHNSTON, Supt., 746 Third St., Boonville, Missouri

INDIANA.

Saint Mary of the Woods

College and Academy

Full College and Preparatory Courses

12 Buildings

Private Study and Sleeping Apartments

Completely Equipped Gymnasium, Riding, Golf, Tennis, Boating, Archery, Etc.

Classes Resume September 14, 1914

Representative may be seen between 1 and 3 P. M. at Lyon & Hendy's, 202 S. Wabash, 4th floor. Phone Harr. 4050, or will call by appointment.

For bulletins and illustrated view book address Sister Superior, St. Mary of the Woods, Indiana

The School for Your Daughter

A Representative of St. Mary's College and Academy

Notre Dame, St. Joseph County, Indiana

Two hours from Chicago—One Mile from Notre Dame University

is dealt with satisfactorily at this time.

The report of the defeat of the Russian cavalry in the Battle of Tannenberg, however, is of little consequence, save as indicating the strange distraction of German strategy. Even without the intervention of Great Britain, no German successes in the Baltic could seriously affect the outcome of the war.

More important are the renewed rumors of the Austrian withdrawal from the Serbian frontier, which course was dictated by the elementary prudence. This step, nevertheless, throws into relief one of the radical weaknesses of Austria, and, through it, of the new dual alliance, racial disunion at home and racial pressure on its frontier.

If its grip is loosened on Serbia, Serbia will not only assume the offensive but will foment revolution in all the Slav districts of Austria, notably in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in Croatia, which has long been tormented and bullied by its Hungarian masters. The effect upon the stability of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and particularly upon its power to wage war will be great.

Martial Law in Holland.

Præcautionary Measures Taken, Although Germans Have Not Violated Dutch Frontier.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—Martial law has been declared in all parts of Holland. It is officially announced that up to the present time the Germans have not violated the Dutch frontier.

Choosing the School

EDUCATIONAL MISSOURI.

A Man-Making School for Boys

KEMPER Military School

Boonville, Mo.

Prepares boys for college or business. High standard academic work. A teacher to every boy. The needs of every boy are found—and met.

Certificates admit without examination to universities and leading colleges. Military training in charge of U. S. Army Officer develops habits of punctuality, neatness, obedience, respect for rights of others.

Designated as "Honorary School" by the War Department; the highest rating given. Supervised athletics for every boy. Great athletic field. Lake. Gymnasium. Manual Training. Modern buildings—several. Rational home life. 71st year. For catalog and further information address Col. T. A. JOHNSTON, Supt., 746 Third St., Boonville, Missouri

INDIANA.

Saint Mary of the Woods

College and Academy

Full College and Preparatory Courses

12 Buildings

Private Study and Sleeping Apartments

Completely Equipped Gymnasium, Riding, Golf, Tennis, Boating, Archery, Etc.

Classes Resume September 14, 1914

Representative may be seen between 1 and 3 P. M. at Lyon & Hendy's, 202 S. Wabash, 4th floor. Phone Harr. 4050, or will call by appointment.

For bulletins and illustrated view book address Sister Superior, St. Mary of the Woods, Indiana

The School for Your Daughter

A Representative of St. Mary's College and Academy

Notre Dame, St. Joseph County, Indiana

Two hours from Chicago—One Mile from Notre Dame University

is at present in Chicago and will be pleased to call personally on those who may be interested. Telephone Central 382 for appointment or call between 12 M. and 2 P. M. at Room 106 Schiller Bldg., 64 West Randolph St.

Illustrated Catalogue and Other Literature on Request.

HOWE SCHOOL

Every Boy Benefits Every Lesson

Graduates admitted to leading colleges on merit to Chicago. All athletic sports.

SEPARATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNGER BOYS

Refer to many Chicago patrons. For particulars address

WILHELM ERRS; BRITAIN FOR WAR

Kaiser Had Thought England Too Divided to Go Into the Fight.

ALL RALLY FOR CLASH.

BY J. O. P. BLAND.

[London Times Special Cable to "The Tribune."] LONDON, Aug. 5.—War has united Great Britain; public opinion is solidly behind the government in its determination to teach the German emperor a severe lesson. All classes unanimously endorse the declaration of belligerency issued last night.

The Kaiser, who thought England too divided over the Irish question and other internal problems to take the field with its colleagues of the triple alliance, will face a Great Britain in which there is neither Liberal nor Tory, Nationalist nor Ulsterite, but only loyal and enthusiastic citizens of the British empire.

Intervention Action Declared.

Previous to Sir Edward Grey's memorable speech of Monday in the house of commons, large numbers of people deplored British intervention, because they believed the quarrel regarding Serbia did not concern England, also, because they did not appreciate the nature of the country's obligations of honor and duty to France.

Now the issues are clear to all as was proved by the thundering cheers from all portions of the house which greeted Premier Asquith's reading of the ultimatum to Germany and the war resolution, and the nation faces the conflict with the full knowledge that upon it hangs the fate of the British empire, but united as seldom before by bonds of loyalty and patriotism.

Just now, passing through St. James' park, I witnessed an extraordinary demonstration of enthusiasm. Vast crowds of people had gathered before the palace, yet the temper of the throng reflected a sense of the gravity of the task which confronts the navy.

The Times published today a poem by Henry Newbolt, entitled "The Vigil," which finely expresses the nation's unanimous determination, combined with the strains of suspense.

Colonies Arouse Enthusiasm.

Public attention is concentrated on the naval and military preparations at home and in the overseas dominions. Great enthusiasm was aroused by Canada's demonstration of passionate loyalty and splendid support of the motherland; also by Australia's offer to dispatch an expeditionary force of 20,000 and placing the

Colleges of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

orable speech of Monday in the house of commons, large numbers of people deplored British intervention, because they believed the quarrel regarding Serbia did not concern England, also, because they did not appreciate the nature of the country's obligations of honor and duty to France.

Now the issues are clear to all as was proved by the thundering cheers from all portions of the house which greeted Premier Asquith's reading of the ultimatum to Germany and the war resolution, and the nation faces the conflict with the full knowledge that upon it hangs the fate of the British empire, but united as seldom before by bonds of loyalty and patriotism.

Just now, passing through St. James' park, I witnessed an extraordinary demonstration of enthusiasm. Vast crowds of people had gathered before the palace, yet the temper of the throng reflected a sense of the gravity of the task which confronts the navy.

The Times published today a poem by Henry Newbolt, entitled "The Vigil," which finely expresses the nation's unanimous determination, combined with the strains of suspense.

Colonies Arouse Enthusiasm.

Public attention is concentrated on the naval and military preparations at home and in the overseas dominions. Great enthusiasm was aroused by Canada's demonstration of passionate loyalty and splendid support of the motherland; also by Australia's offer to dispatch an expeditionary force of 20,000 and placing the

Colleges of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

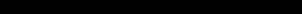
College of Saint Thomas

College of Saint Thomas

**Has Unique Plan
to Kill Mosquitoes.**
BY W. A. EVANS, M. D.



.)



Lewis Co. Skirts
 Fancy and tailored Skirts, in all the newest models, made of serges, crepes, taffetas, satins, silk poplins, shadow cloths, etc. Long Russian tunics in a great variety of designs, pleated models, combination of plaids or Roman stripes or silk and cloth. W. L. Lewis Co. prices \$5 to \$22.50. Choice at \$4.95, \$5.95 and up to \$15.00.

Boston Store
 Lowest Prices Our Chief Attractions
 STATE MADISON and DEARBORN STS.

Lewis Co. Wash Dresses
 for midsummer wear, made of finest, sheerest fabrics, such as voiles, crepes, tissues, chiffons, and combinations; charming effects for the seashore, afternoon wear, etc. In all the light summery shades. W. L. Lewis Co.'s prices \$10 to \$25. Choice at \$4.95, \$6.95 up to \$15

The Supreme Gown, Dress, Coat, Suit, Millinery and Fur Economy Event of the Decade—The Entire W. L. Lewis Co. Stock at About One-third the Actual Value.

JUST a year ago, after months of careful planning, the W. L. Lewis Co. opened their doors and presented to Chicago one of the most beautiful and exclusive specialty shops in America—and now they are retiring from business and so turned over their entire stock to us for spot cash—a stock that was chosen with the rarest discrimination, copies, in most cases, of imported Parisian models. Exquisite Gowns and Dresses that you want for dances, the seashore, summer hotels, etc. Handsome Coats and Suits, just such models as you'll find others showing for early autumn wear. Beautiful Furs that will win the instant admiration of well dressed women. Smart Millinery in which clever Parisian ideas are represented. All in all, a stock that holds nothing but beautiful garments and now, because they are retiring from business, at about a third the prices the Lewis Co. asked, prices that were considered low, too, as prices go on Michigan Boulevard. To describe the items in detail is quite impossible. Here is a brief word of how low the prices are:

W. L. LEWIS CO.
 IN THE LEWIS BUILDING,
 608-610 MICHIGAN BOULEVARD

The Lewis Co. Gowns for Evening Wear, Theater, Reception and Dancing Gowns, made of finest chiffons, fancy silks, crepe de chine, taffetas, crepe meteors, in beautiful evening shades and correct shades for afternoon wear; of course, all are new. The Lewis Co. prices were \$35 to \$70, our prices are..... **\$20 & \$25**

The Lewis Co. Dresses Comprise Smart Styles for Afternoon and Street Wear, tailored taffeta and serge Dresses; crepe and silk combinations, crepe de chine, crepe meteor Dresses, etc., many dainty dancing frocks included; odd sample dresses, only one of a style, the Lewis Co. asked \$25 to \$35, choice at **\$15**

The Lewis Co. Coats Include Handsome Street and Reception Coats of serges, fancy woolens, crepes, moires, satins and taffetas, fancy wraps of satins, crepes, taffetas, all imported materials, beautiful imported linings. The Lewis Co. prices were \$20 to \$55, choice at **\$10, \$15 & \$25**

The Lewis Co. Suits Consist of Fancy or Plain Tailored Novelty Silk, Velvet, Serge and Crepe Suits, two and three piece models, cloth and silk combinations, splendidly tailored throughout. The Lewis Co. asked \$25 to \$50, at. **\$15 & \$25**

The Lewis Co. Millinery Includes Hats of Fine Felt, Milan, Fancy Tuscan Straw, Maline and Velvet, for street and dress wear, most of them copies of foreign models. The Lewis Co. asked up to \$10, choice at..... **\$1 and Up to \$4.45**

The Lewis Co. Furs Were chosen by experts and fashioned into styles that are correct for the coming season. The coats are made of caracul, moleskin and Hudson seal and range in value from \$150 to \$350, choice at \$89 to \$195. The fur sets are made of Jap cross fox, black fox, white canary and red fox, marten, mink, sable, ermine, fitch, etc., and range in value from \$35 to \$250, at. **\$19.95 to \$175**

<p>AMUSEMENTS</p> <p>Riverview MUSIC HALL NO BIG ACTS TOPPED BY ONAMORS VALENTINOS RODRIGUEZ FAMILY SHER SISTERS DE VALNOS ATTELL BROS. IN "Old Mexico" 500 Performers To-Night 8:30 \$10,000 Display SPECIAL BANKING 25c & 50c KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS Sun.-Bohemian Turners</p> <hr/> <p>COLUMBIA Twice Daily L. DEE WROTTE and Ginger Girls Next Week Prize Winners in Broadway Honey-moon. TOWN New ORIGINAL POLICY Open TONIGHT Mat. Tue., 25c, 35c Next Sat. 7:30 P. M. The Woman's Life" Nights, 35, 50, 60, 75c</p> <p>SMARCK GARDEN Avenue's Tree Roofed Garden of Music ORCHESTRA AND ORCHESTRAS of 60</p>	<p>AMUSEMENTS</p> <p>MYSTERY Adapted from Harold MacGrath's new novel appearing serially in The Sunday Tribune. TODAY 7th INSTALLMENT ARGMORE Argyle at Kenmore MEVICKER'S Madison and State Sts. PALM 4247 Irving Park Blvd. 1180 to 11 P. M. YORK PALACE . . 637 S. Paulina St.</p> <hr/> <p>GARRICK MAT. SAT. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents Pego' My Heart By J. Hartley Manners Laurette Taylor's N. Y. Triumph</p> <hr/> <p>MAJESTIC STANDARD CLAUDE GILLINGWATER & CO. MORRIS CRONIN & CO., European Stars WILLIAMS & WOLFUS, Greatest Travesty Artists —Irma & Bobby Smith—Miss Letitia & Jeanette —Claude Golden—Five Metastasis—Margie de la Rue—Leokadia & Waldron—Fatch Pictures Mat. 15, 20, 50c, except Sat. & Sun. Nights, 15, 25, 50, 75c.</p> <hr/> <p>Alfred Hamburg's Ziegfeld 1 to 11 P. M. 634 Mich. EDWARD ABELIES in SEATS 25c Brewster's Millions</p> <hr/> <p>MIDWAY GARDEN MAX BENDEX, Cond. Evening Concerts NATIONAL STREPTOPHON ORCHESTRA Arranged to Disc Three THE MIDWAY and OUTINGS GROVE AVE.</p> <hr/> <p>EUROPEAN Are Mirrored Daily at the Studebaker WAR in the stirring story All drama "THE LITTLE WAR" Seats 25c SCENES REBEL!</p>	<p>AMUSEMENTS</p> <p>White City "Chicago's Brightest Spot" TO-DAY Children's Day TO ALL THE KIDDIES FREE SHOWS—RIDING—CIRCUS DANCING CLASSES SAT. AND SUN. BIG GORGEOUS FIREWORKS "BRING THE KIDDIES"</p> <hr/> <p>PRINCESS CLARK ST. NEAR JACKSON DAILY—10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Traffic in Souls THE LURE OF THE UNDERWORLD IN 1,000 THRILLS AND THROBS 25c All Seats. Adults Only</p> <hr/> <p>Main Floor Seats 75c TODAY THE ELOPERS Only Musical Comedy Hit in Town JOHN LINICK & SCHAEFER'S LALLES Near Lemis Kaleo Phone for Seats Main 890</p> <hr/> <p>CORT OPENS SAT. EVO. AUG. 8 H. H. FRAYER PRESENTS EDW. PEPLER'S GREAT N. Y. FARCE COMEDY SUCCESS A PAIR OF SIXES Even. and Sat. Mat., 50c to \$1.50. Wed. Mat. 51c</p> <hr/> <p>RAVINIA PARK On the Cool North Shore CHICAGO STREPTOPHON ORCHESTRA Fri. Concerts 8 P. M.—Grand Opera—10 P. M. TONIGHT—Swing Festival—"MATINEE" C. & N. W. Ravinia Park Special Leaves C. & N. W. by Train 1:30 p. m. daily. Net. leaves Park 10:40 p. m.</p> <hr/> <p>ORCHESTRA HALL 10 a.m. to 11 p. m. ADULTS ONLY THE WOLF BY Eugene Walter ALL SEATS 35c.</p>	<p>AMUSEMENTS</p> <p>GREATNORTH HIPPოდROME Where You See the Big Acts First CONTINUOUS 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. "Lovers and Lunatics" Max Westley Piccolo Midgans Rialto Saloons Northlands & Ward Kathleen Wiley Wallace & Galvin Prince & Dennis TODAY 10 o'clock THE TIME ACTS NEVER BEFORE HIGHER TONIGHT 10:30-9:00</p> <hr/> <p>JONES, LINICK & SCHAEFER'S McVicker's 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Imperial EXTRAORDINARY 10c, 15c, 25c Pekinese VAUDEVILLE Troupe 7th Edition "Million Dollars Mystery"</p> <hr/> <p>JONES, LINICK & SCHAEFER'S COLONIAL 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Biggest Raymond Payne 10c, 15c, 35c Vaudeville & Inez Nesbitt Show in Town Every Act a Feature</p> <hr/> <p>Curtain at GEO. 8 Sharp M. Cohen's Grand GALA 11 MATINEE TOMORROW The Whirl & World Reside N. Y. Winter Garden Co. of 135.</p> <hr/> <p>ILLINOIS! Today and Every Day 2:30 and 8:30 17 Ambassadors' All Stupendous Photo Spectacles CABARIA Prices: Even., 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1; Mat., 25c & 50c</p> <hr/> <p>POWERS' Even. except Sundays Mat RUTH CHATTERTON Long-Leigh Week 21st May Show. Theatre on Sale to Aug. 30th In ODDY</p> <hr/> <p>ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE,</p>
---	--	--	--

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1914.

SPORTING,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

* 13

10,000 GERMANS CABLE 2 KINGS OF LOVE AND FEALTY

Stirring Meeting Also Urges
America to Delay Ver-
dict on War.

HOLD ORDERLY PARADE

Ten thousand of Chicago's German-Americans gathered in and about the Auditorium theater last night in a war demonstration.

From this meeting and its several over-
flowing messages of assurance and
sympathy were sent to Kaiser Wilhelm
and Emperor Franz Joseph.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the
public and the press of the United States
to consider the situation conservatively
and thoughtfully, cautiously.

Men representing the Germanic popu-
lation of the state addressed the meeting
and their over-voiced sections with speeches
which varied from the white hot temper
of patriotic patriotism to the most careful
caution.

5,000 Parade Streets.

At the close of the meeting members
of the audience and the large gatherings
in Grant park, Congress street and Michi-
gan boulevard paraded the streets mor-
ning 5:00 strong behind the German
colors and the American flag chanting
"Die Wacht am Rhein." At the North
side Turner hall the paraders held a sec-
ond meeting, where a collection for the
German cause was taken.

Austria-Hungary was strongly repre-
sented in the meeting. The big crowd
was orderly and obedient to the com-
mands of the officers of the police and
the departments.

Cable to Rulers.

The cables dispatched from the meeting
were voted by acclamation. From the
meeting the first read:

To His Imperial Majesty Kaiser
Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary:

In the largest German mass meeting
ever held in Chicago the Germans and
Austrians of this world city assure
your imperial majesty, whose venerable
brow ever inspires all men to
love and veneration, of undying love
and affection.

This message was approved and greeted
with "bravo" as the chairman rose to
read the following message:

To His Majesty Wilhelm II, Ger-
man Kaiser, Berlin:

The German-American citizens of
Chicago, assembled in as great a
mass meeting as this world city has
ever seen, assure your majesty in the
name of the 2,000,000 Germans in
Illinois of our unchangeable love for
home and fatherland.

The meeting was held under the auspices
of the German-American alliance, with
Ferdinand Walther, president, pre-
siding.

At the meeting opened at 8 o'clock all
the 4,000 seats in the Auditorium theater
were filled and a sea of faces looked up
from Michigan boulevard and Congress
street.

Patriotic Music Stirrs Crowd.

The fervor of the audience gathered
from the music of Ballman's orches-
tra, playing marches sacred to the mem-
ory of many a field of German victory.

The Rev. Alfred Meyer spoke for more
than an hour, discussing the significance
of the controversy and the treatment
of the news in the American newspapers.

"We have war because of English jeal-
ousy," he said, as nearly as his rapid
German may be translated into Eng-
lish text. "The trade of Germany has
increased two and a half times in five
years. England has seen that only war
might disturb the balance of trade."

Kaiser's Peaceful Instincts.

The minister spoke of the peaceful in-
stincts of Kaiser Wilhelm and pointed
out the German phrase, "the German
word," which he translated as an issue of
"peace and murder." He attacked the
hatred of the English throne the blame
for the war.

The Rev. Mr. Meyer's utterances drew
loud applause from the audience. Women
were enthused with the love of fatherland
and stood up in their seats to wave kerchiefs
and gloves. Men with the sword scars
of the duel and veterans of the Franco-
Prussian war came to their feet with
loud "bravo" shouted with choking
emotion.

The orchestra struck up "Radezky,"
the march made memorable by the con-
duct of Duetzel in Denmark in 1904. The
auditorium roared with cheers.

Grits Analyzes Situation.

Former Judge Michael F. Grits pre-
sented an analysis of the war situation
in German phrase, which most accurately
might be translated as an issue of
"peace and murder." He attacked the
hatred of the English throne the blame
for the war.

"Austria has sent inspectors to look
into the food imports, to search for dis-
eased cattle and unwholesome meats,"
he said, "and German honor was not
affected. Should any nation be criti-
cized for wanting an inspection of dis-
eased meat, reputed murderers?"

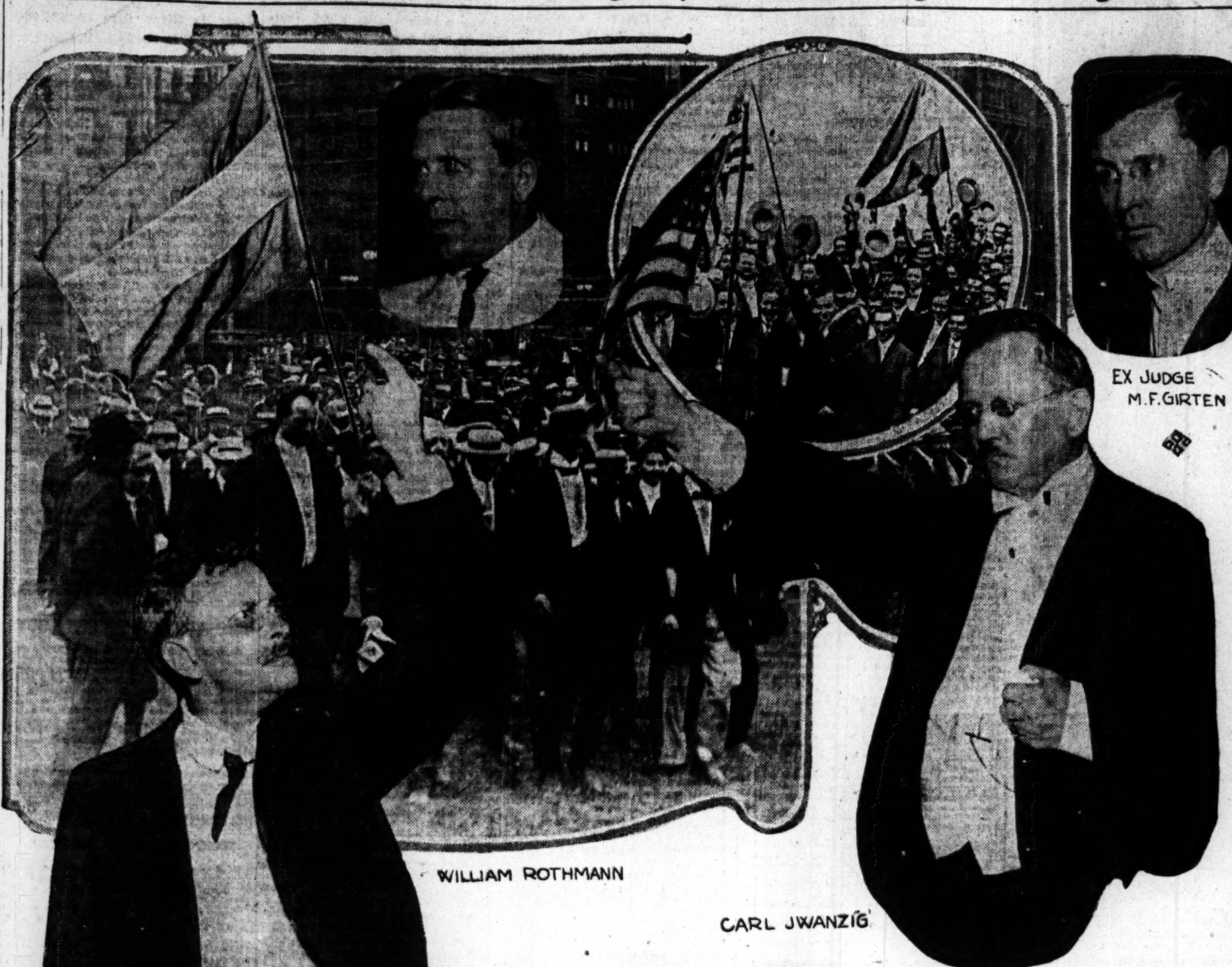
"Assassinations are contagious. They
must be kept down by all civilized peo-
ple of the world."

Grits Belgian Incident.

Judge Grits recounted the incident of
the Belgian plot of Du Chate against the
life of Blumenthal and cited the prom-
ises with which Belgium suppressed the
society and the periodicals held respon-
sible.

The Judge praised the Kaiser as a man
of peace, declaring in German idiom that
he had "backed down" frequently in
the last quarter of a century to avoid
war. He charged England and France
would have avoided war by refusing to let
Russia go on with an extension of "the
protection of a certain brand that has
been extended to the Fines and Poles."

Germans Waving U. S. Flag; Speakers at Night Meeting.



WILLIAM ROTHMANN

CARL J. WENZIG

THE REV
ALFRED E. MEYER

Resolution of City's Germans.

Resolved, That we, German-American
citizens of Chicago, assembled in
mass meeting and representing all ele-
ments of the great German popula-
tion of this city, deplore and abhor
from the depths of our hearts the fear-
ful war which has broken out in Eu-
rope and which threatens to destroy
hundreds of thousands of innocent
lives and the riches gained in dec-
ades of peaceful work and develop-
ment, threatens to set back civiliza-
tion a hundred years.

We deplore from the depths of our
hearts the animosities and race hat-
reds which have led to this fearful
affliction. We are filled with fearful
apprehension that such animosities
and hatreds may be transplanted to
the United States, the country of our
choice, our country. We are fearful
that the seeds for such evil have to
some extent already been sown by the
way in which some of our press have
been reporting and commenting on
the exciting news of the day. We de-
clare that it is inimical to the best
interest of our city and country, and
harmful to civilization when the great
German empire and people to whom so
many of our citizens are linked by the
strongest ties are held up to the Ameri-
can people and the American youth as
foes of civilization; as barbarians
who wantonly and without reason or
need brought this terrible war upon
themselves and others. And we im-
plore all good citizens and the press
to withhold their judgment until the
facts and underlying reasons may be
known; to abstain from condemna-
tion until the case may be
proven; to give to the German people
of Europe and their governments the
benefit of doubt to which every ac-
cused is entitled. We appeal to them
to study the question thoroughly,
weigh it fairly, and judge fairly.

We, German-American citizens of
Chicago, assembled in mass meeting,
representing all Chicago's popula-
tion of German blood, do hereby ex-
pression to our deepest sympathy
with the German people of Germany
and Austria-Hungary, to whom we
are bound by everlasting ties of blood
and thought. We feel as one of them
in their hour of danger and need and
pledge ourselves to do what we can to
alleviate their sufferings, and the need
of the widows and orphans of those who
may die in the struggle to which their
country calls them. And we beg all
humane and charitable citizens of our
great city to assist us in such de-
votions.

We, the German-American citizens
of Chicago, assembled in mass meeting,
representing Chicago's population of
German blood, give expression to our
most sincere gratitude to President
Wilson for offering to the warring na-
tions of Europe his good offices to
bring about peace.

Day's Donations to Free Ice Fund.

Contributions to THE TRIBUNE free ice
fund received yesterday are:

Dorothy Bunney.....\$ 1.00
Robert Henry Goldberg..... 1.00
Mrs. H. Arms..... 1.00
A Friend of the Babies..... 5.00

Day's total.....\$ 8.00
Previously acknowledged 4,518.83
Total to date.....\$4,526.83

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE SENT TO THE GALLIES BY A JURY.

Col. James C. Bulger Found Guilty
of Murdering Hotel Proprietor at
Denver, Colo.—Fought for Madero

Denver, Colo., Aug. 5.—Col. James C.
Bulger, soldier of fortune, was found
guilty of first degree murder by a jury
here tonight for the killing of Lloyd C.
Nicoletti, a hotel proprietor, in this
city, on May 8.

The jury recommended the death pen-
alty. Bulger became widely known as
the leader of a volunteer regiment com-
posed largely of Americans, which fought
under Madero in the Mexican revolution.
He also fought in several South American
revolutions.

HURT WHEN CAR HITS AUTO.

Newspaper Truck Is Overturned
and Two Men Hiding on It Are
Pinned Beneath.

Edwin Durnan, 1511 West Thirtieth
street, and Leo Schliman, 3548 West Polk
street, were injured seriously last night
when the auto delivery truck owned
by the Chicago American, in which they
were riding, was struck by an Ogden
avenue car at South Wood street. The
auto truck was overturned and both were
pinned beneath it. Durnan suffered a
probable skull fracture and Schliman's
left arm was broken.

AGREE ON REBEL RULE OF MEXICO

Carranza and Carraval to
Sign Peace Pact; Capital
to Be Evacuated.

WON'T OPPOSE ENTRY?

Mexico City, Aug. 5.—Provision Presi-
dent Carranza and Gen. Venustiano Car-
rajal, head of the Constitutional
movement, today reached a full agree-
ment concerning the turning over of the
government to the Constitutionalists.

It is expected that a general amnesty
will be declared at an early date. Hos-
tilities were suspended today.

Along with the agreement between
Carranza and Carraval at noon today,
consisting of 112 general articles, decided
upon the unconditional surrender of the
city to the Constitutionalists.

To Ratify Peace Pact.

At the close of a conference between
President Carranza and Gen. Velasco, the
minister of war, early this afternoon, the
official announcement was made that
Carranza would grant the president's re-
quest concerning guarantees and that a
peace pact probably would be ratified at
a cabinet meeting to be held soon.

President Carranza and Gen. Velasco
began their conference at noon today and
discussed the question whether it would
be better to turn over the capital to the
Constitutionalists unconditionally or re-
sist their entry by force of arms.

Favored Evacuation.

In political circles it was declared that
Gen. Velasco was in favor of meeting Car-
ranza's demand to evacuate the city.

A proclamation by Gen. Robles and Gen.
Domínguez, personal representatives of
Carranza, was published in all the morn-
ing newspapers today and created a good
impression. The document guaranteed
the peaceful entry of the conquering
army.

Villa and Carraval Agree.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 5.—Two peace en-
voys from President Carranza and Gen.
Villa passed through here today on their
way to Mexico City after having con-
ferred with the northern Constitutional-
ist leader, according to reliable reports
here among officials of the Constitution-
alists. The names of the delegates were
not disclosed. It was asserted by Ameri-
cans who arrived today from Chihuahua
City that Villa reached a satisfactory
agreement with them. This news tended
to confirm the report that Villa would
treat with President Carranza regardless
of Carranza's attitude.

FORMER LIFE SAVER HELD.

Charles C. Williams, a former life saver
at the Chicago Beach hotel bathing beach,
was arrested last night on a warrant
charging him with operating a confidence
game. Charles E. Mustin, 3441 Franklin
avenue, alleges that he was lured to
San Williams, who was living at the beach
hotel with his wife for a few weeks, for-
merly Mrs. Helene Struck of St. Louis,
\$50 to pay his debts at the hotel. The
money was to have been returned with a
bonus, but Williams disappeared.

GIRL LEFT BY MAN, DIES.

Mildred Dykstra, a waitress, commit-
ted suicide at a rooming house at 304
North Clark street last night. She had
been living at the house only since last
Friday, when she was taken there by an
unidentified man, according to other
residents. She lived in Lafayette, Ind., but
had been working in a loop hotel for sev-
eral months. The girl, who was 18 years
old, attached a hose to the gas jet.

RIOTERS STONE POLICE DETAIL

Eight Patrolmen Meet Vol-
ley of Brick as They Try
to Disperse Loiterers.

SHOTS OF NO AVAIL.

Residents along Twelfth street, between
Halsted street and Ashland avenue, have
recently made repeated complaints of
sidewalk loiterers. The police have made
sporadic cleanups.

Last night the telephone at the Maxwell
street station began ringing at 7 o'clock.
For an hour complaints poured in. Then
Patrolmen John Keough and Michael
Ryan were ordered to clear the sidewalks
from Halsted to Ashland.

In front of 1610 Twelfth street they
found a crowd of young men blocking pe-
destrian traffic and annoying passersby
and residents sitting on their steps.

Hurl Bricks at Police.

Mrs. Evelyn Shabad saw the policemen
and hurried out to meet them. She whis-
pered vigorously in the ear of Keough.
"Did you hear that, Mike?" asked
Keough.
"I did," said Mike.
"Charge," shouted Keough.

But instead of the expected two police-
men met determined opposition in the
shape of a shower of bricks and stones.
A large rock crashed on the arm of
Keough, putting it out of commission.
Keough slipped his right hand under his
coat. When he pulled it out a volley of
shots fired in the air startled the mob,
now grown to 2,000 persons. A few fed
but the majority lay a fresh volley of
bricks.

Two Persons Wounded.

Two spectators were wounded in the
second skirmish. J. R. Cohen of 1250
Fourteenth street had his head badly
battered by a blow from Keough's club.
Albert Epstein of 1119 Jackson boulevard
was struck on the head by a flying brick
and sent to his residence unconscious.

Meanwhile neighbors had telephoned
the Maxwell street station, and six more
policemen arrived. After a fight of
several minutes the eight officers dis-
persed the crowd.

Called Thief: Asks \$5,000.

Jerome W. Robbins Files Suit
Against Wife's Aunt, Charging
That She Slandered Him.

Alleging that she called him a "thief"
and a "deadbeat," Jerome W. Robbins
of 5545 Ashland avenue yesterday filed
suit for \$5,000 damages for alleged slan-
der against Elizabeth Boeschert of 5541
Ashland avenue. The defendant is an
aunt of Mrs. Robbins. According to
Henry D. Cheney, counsel for Robbins,
the suit is the result of a family quarrel.

SLASHED BODY IN LAGOON.

Papers Identify It as That of Alvin
P. Foster, Once Election
Judge.

The body of Alvin P. Foster of 804 West
Sixty-sixth street was found yesterday
in the Jackson park lagoon. His throat had
been cut and his wrists slashed. Papers
showed he had been a judge of election in
the Forty-first precinct of the Sixth ward
in 1912. Letters indicated Foster was
seeking to borrow money.

MISSING HUSBAND IS SOUGHT

Wife Asks Police to Find Mate,
Who Disappeared Day He Was
Released from Infirmary.

Mrs. Anna Kielewicz, 1923 Brigham
street, appealed to the police of the West
Chicago avenue station last night to
search for her husband who disappeared
July 28. According to her on that date
he was released from an infirmary and
she has heard nothing of him since.

WRECK KILLS 38 AND INJURES 25

Kansas City Southern Train
and Gasoline Suburban
Car Crash Near
Joplin, Mo.

FIRE CUTS OFF ESCAPE.

Passengers on Motor, Buried
in Wreckage, Pleaded for
Death; Man Saves
Nine Lives.

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 5.—Thirty-eight per-
sons killed and twenty-five injured in
a collision between northbound pas-
senger train No. 2 of the Kansas City
Southern railway and a Missouri and
North Arkansas railroad gasoline motor
car running on the Kansas City South-
ern tracks near Tipton Ford, ten miles
south of here, tonight. Mistaken orders
are said to have caused the accident.

With supposedly a clear track ahead,
the passenger train plunged at full speed
into the motor car which was coming
from an opposite direction. Each is said
to have been running thirty-five miles an
hour. The motor car was telescoped and
its gasoline reservoir exploded, throwing
burning oil over the wreckage.

Crushes Motor Car.

The heavy train crushed the motor car
like paper and the crash was immediately
followed by fire, which spread death and
injury to almost every one on the motor.

As the fire spread, screams of the persons
pinned under the wreckage could be
heard. A number begged to be killed
rather than face a slow death by fire.

When the news of the wreck reached
Joplin every available physician and
nurse was rushed to a relief train. The
injured were placed aboard and brought
here.

Some of the Known Dead.

The known dead, besides a motorman
and a brakeman, include:

ESHELMAN, MRS. C. L., of Dewey,
Okla.
EMBRY, W. H., of Granby, Mo.
JOHANNES, MRS. GEORGE, of Ne-
vada, Mo.
NICHOLAS, S. A., conductor, of
Harrison, Ark.
TRUMBULL, L. H., of Neosho, Mo.

In the Injured List.

The injured include:

Brennan, John, engineer, of Pitts-
burg, Kan.; dangerously scalded and
bruised.
Brady, Mrs. W. M., injured inter-
nally.
Eshelman, Lora, of Dewey, Okla.;
dangerously burned and bruised.
Gathwright, E. B., Pullman con-
ductor, of Kansas City, Mo.; fatally
injured.
Littleton, H. E., of Harrison, Ark.;
fractured arm and bruised.
Major, Dora, of Seattle; injured in-
ternally.
Murrell, W. H., of Carthage, Mo.;
fatally burned.

Man Saves Nine Lives.

J. J. Lauderback of Joplin, a pas-
senger on the train, crawled through a
window and saved nine persons pinned
under seats in the train. One woman
whom he dragged through a window
fought with him to be allowed to return
to her child, which was caught under
the wreckage.

Because of the rapid burning of the
wreckage the number of dead was not
known until hours after the accident.
Some reports said it would reach sixty.

FIFTEEN HURT HERE.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern sub-
urban train No. 217, in-bound from Gil-
son, Ind., to Chicago, was two minutes
late at Hammond yesterday.

The engineer put on speed to make up
time. At One Hundred and Third street
the train left the rails and two coaches
were overturned, injuring fifteen persons,
none fatally.

Among the Injured.

Among the injured are:

W. H. Davis, a banker, of Hammond, Ind.
J. H. Roberts, cigarmaker, of 113 South
Paulina street.
W. C. Hale of 6008 Emerald avenue, a ma-
terial inspector for the Atchafalaya, Topeka
and Santa Fe roads.
Mrs. J. H. Tremblay of 1400 Carmen avenue.
W. H. Hulien of Elkhart, Ind., conductor of
the train.
N. C. Boyer, collector on the train, 9 East
Sixty-ninth street.
Miss Minnie Williams of 2701 Glenview ave-
nue.
John Fousty of Hammond, Ind., former
counsellor.
R. C. Taylor of 2815 Princeton avenue, a
salesman.
Mrs. Martha Cudman, Hammond, Ind.
"In my opinion the wreck was caused
by the spreading of the rails due to heat,"
said Conductor Hulien.

MURDERS WIFE THEN HANGS SELF IN JEALOUS RAGE

Thorwald Nielsen Shoots
Maïron of Danish Old
People's Home.

QUARREL OVER DOCTOR?

Thorwald Nielsen, superintendent of the
Danish Old People's home in Norwood
Park, shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Mary
Nielsen, during a fit of jealous rage yester-
day and then hanged himself to a
rafter in the basement of the home.

Alleged attentions paid his wife by Dr.
W. K. York of 1005 East Chicago avenue,
Norwood Park, attending physician at the
home, prompted the man's acts.

Nielsen and his wife went to the home
two years ago. Dr. York attended Mrs.
Nielsen frequently and she paid a number
of visits to the physician's house.

Nielsen accused his wife of being in
love with the doctor and they quarreled
frequently. Mrs. Nielsen threatened to
leave her husband and obtain a divorce.
They quarreled last Thursday and Nielsen
left and came to Chicago.

Hear Six Shots.

Yesterday he arrived in Norwood Park
on the 8:30 train. He went to his wife's
room. Inmates of the institution heard
six shots fired, and then saw Nielsen run
downstairs to the basement. Policeman
John Smaha arrived a short while later
and cut the body down. Nielsen had
hanged himself with a small piece of
rope which he evidently had brought
from Chicago for the purpose. His feet
were touching the ground and his knees
were bent. The rafter was so low that
he apparently was compelled to hold his
feet up in order to produce strangulation.

Mrs. Nielsen probably was killed almost
instantly. All six bullets had entered her
body. The room was in great disorder,
as though there had been a violent quar-
rel or a struggle.

Dr. York Talks.

The physician's 14-year old daughter at
first refused to admit a reporter last
night, but finally Dr. York consented to
an interview.

"My wife left of her own free will," he
explained, "but gave no reason for her
departure. My relations with Mrs. Niel-
sen were entirely professional. I had
treated her for various ailments for the
last two years and she came frequently
to my house."

"She told me that she and her husband
quarreled frequently and that he accused
her of being too friendly with me. There
was nothing to his accusations, however.
She also told me that she intended
to leave him and obtain a divorce, as
he had threatened to kill her on sev-
eral occasions when he was aroused by
jealousy."

Nielsen was 38 years old. His wife was
20. The bodies were taken to a morgue
at 3515 Fullerton avenue.

PARK POLICE CONVINCED STORY OF SNAKE IS TRUE

Lieutenant Directs Search for Re-
ptile That Bit Woman, but Is Un-
able to Locate It.

Lieut. Charles Thoren of the Lincoln
park police searched through Lincoln
park yesterday for the snake which at-
tacked Mrs. August Swanson of 1024
North Oak street on Monday night,
when she was walking through the park.

The park police at first doubted the
story. After investigating it, however,
Lieut. Thoren said last night that he had
confidence in it.

"I have been here for twenty-five
years and that is the first snake I have
ever seen or heard of except a few small
garden snakes," said Lieut. Thoren.

The snake, according to Mrs. Swanson,
was about three feet long. After being
bitten she went to a drug store, where
she procured medicine.

FATHER TOLD OF ELOPEMENT

Romance of Burlington Director's
Daughter and Fond du Lac Young
Man Ends in Marriage.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—
The elopement of an Illinois railroad
man's daughter with a young society man
of this city June 27, became known to the
bride's parents today, when William
Kranach, of La Grange, Ill., a director
and heavy stockholder in the Burlington
railroad, learned for the first time of the
marriage of his daughter, Helen, to E. B.
Dockey of this city.

The young couple, whose romance
started at Green Lake, Wis., two years
ago, went to Waukegan June 27, and were
married by a justice of the peace, and
then went back to their homes without
any one knowing of the ceremony. Sun-
day they met at Green Lake again and
decided to inform the girl's father.

Dockey went to La Grange today to
break the news.

WAR TRAPS WIFE; ENDS LIFE.

Reuben Bernstein, Anxious Over
Family's Silence in Russia,
a Suicide.

Reuben Bernstein of 2145 Evergreen
avenue, a Russian laborer, was found
apparently by gas yesterday in his
home. The police learned Bernstein was
despondent because he was out of work
and because his wife and family are in
Russia and he had not heard from them
since the outbreak of the European war.

EDUCATIONAL
WISCONSIN.
Home School
Sciences
stating by applied
the garden, etc.
houses and scieps
op of the class room
ity spirit. Outdoor
of Mr. Mortensen.
Personal instruction,
modern equipment and
for younger children.
Chicago University, the
other Universities and
C. Lloyd-Jones and
ers. For descriptive

WISCONSIN
on C. M. & St. P. Ry.)

Machine
ge School
for Manly Boys.
Justice Window.
ing is the serious work of this
dually is recognized and en-
and the care. Modified military
the convenient to Chicago and
the used system of discipline.
individual form. Specialize
ger boys. Athletic under su-
of a physical director. Large
training pool. Polona ad-
and Universities that accept
ecating address.

Francis Shero, A. M., Rector, Wis-
consin Wesleyan Building, Chicago,
P. M. Phone, Randolph 165.

THWESTERN
Y AND NAVAL ACADEMY
ia, Wis., and Highland Park, Ill.
with a high standard of An-
The physical, moral and social
Military and Naval life. Limited
references required. Thoughtful
to Chicago, and satisfaction in the
ing. Expenses, \$20. Catalogue
Request.

T. JOHN'S
MARY ACADEMY
THE AMERICAN RUBY
high, well drained land.
national reputation for the
character of its scholastic
excellence of its military
and the perfection of its
training. It appeals to the
boys and satisfies the de-
sires. Episcopal, but all
denominations received. It is
the U. S. Government as a
served institution. For
information, Waukegan, Chgo.,
1515 Masonic Temple, Tel. Cent. 3985

WYLAND
ACADEMY
ER DAM, WISCONSIN
Education. The school is
located at lowest cost. Large endow-
ment. Country of the American
dem built up. 20 acres; athletic
field, swimming pool, tennis courts,
golf course, etc. Catalogue, \$1.00.
Expenses, \$20. Catalogue,
\$1.00. Box 7, Beaver Dam, Wis., or
Chicago, 1515 Masonic Temple.
Phone, Central 3998

mmers
Big, new FREE book,
"NATURAL," where others fail.
The book is a masterpiece of
Special Summer
Catalogue of amazing
values. Seven years
experience.
MILLARD, Pres.
of the University,
Chicago, Illinois.

ee-Downer College
ee-Downer Seminary
Waukegan, Wisconsin
es lead to Bachelor's Degrees
Training Courses for Teachers
in Eastern & Western
Dept. Plans, Voice, Violin, Soli,
Music, Art, Elocution, Athletics,
Gymnastics. Miss Ellen C. Bablin, Pres.

FTON HALL
of Lac, Wisconsin
AL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
and JUNIOR COLLEGE
Home Economics
Library Courses
T. ROGERS, D.D., Warden

MARY ACADEMY Berlin, Wis.
School for Young Ladies. Conducted
by St. Mary's Convent. On the
River. St. Paul R.R. between Chicago
and Milwaukee.
For Classical, Scientific, Com-
mercial Science and Physical
Education. Address: Mother Superior,
St. Mary's Convent, Berlin, Wis.

REST SCHOOL
from 6 to 15 years of age
ber 15. Best home influence
and restrictions. Individual
and physical development. Ad-
dress: M. DAVISON, Principal,
Beaver Dam, Wis.

ther Educational
See Page 8.

CHATTERS RECORDS

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

THE PEACE ATHLETIC CLUB

TH' GR: A-AND WINDUP FR THIS EVENIN'S BETWEEN KID NICKALOVITCH OF MOSCOW IN THIS CORNER AND BATTLING HOHENZOLLERN IN THIS CORNER-- BOTH MEMBERS OF GENTLEMEN WILL KINDLY REMOVE THEIR HATS!

THAT FIRST FIGHT LOOED LIKE A LAY DOWN

SMIT-WIND-UP BATTLING HUBA & KID SAM GRAB-GRAB-GRAB-GRAB!

AH-H-N CERT'NLY!

KNOCK 'IS BLOCH OFF

HA! W-MSIEU JONG SONG YOU ENLIST IN ZEE GE-RAND AR-MAY-- FIGHT FOR ZEE-FRANK ZEE-WE-PUSSER

YOU REMEMBER J. JOHNSON IS IN A PRUCKER WELL...

CAR-BAMBA! I AM ON THE INSIDE PAGE OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

WILL A

CURSES!

BRIGGS

The Break of the Game

BED SOY SHUT OUT BROWNS

PRAVES WIN EIGHT IN ROW

Cubs-Giants Score



Four games will be played tomorrow.

Batteries—Meath, Baum, and Pierson; Rogers and Hanke.

Portland, 5; Venice, 3.
San Francisco, 4; Sacramento, 3.

Batteries—Leclair, Walker, Sam Kent and
Berry; Groom and Simon.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark smudge near the center. A faint, illegible impression of text from the reverse side is visible through the paper.

10

4 minutes) 3
A Liberal T
W.F. YOUNG

Bottle will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps.
J. D. F., 300 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark smudge near the center. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

NEW LOAN RATE NOW 7 PER CENT

Chicago Banks Lift Charges With Use of Clearing House Certificates.

PLENTY OF MONEY DUE

Chicago banks have advanced rates to 7 per cent on all new business. They have done this since they went on a clearing house certificate basis. On these certificates the banks pay another 7 per cent and decided in consequence that it was fair to charge their customers the same rate.

There has been no marking up of call loans, except in a few instances, and all rates range from 7 to 10 per cent. But it is not possible to make new loans at any rate less than 7 per cent, so that this question is both the maximum and minimum on new business.

Within a few days the banks will have more currency than they need. It will be possible to make new loans at any rate less than 7 per cent, so that this question is both the maximum and minimum on new business.

Credit Relief Needed.

"It is a credit situation that the banks have to adjust," said Ralph Van Hook, vice president of the Continental and Commercial National. "Exporters cannot sell their goods without a credit situation. In consequence, export business is as a rule, at a standstill, and will continue to be so until some arrangement can be agreed upon between London bankers and the banks of this country. The matter is being actively considered in New York."

Quiet at the Banks.

There was a marked slump in outside activity at the banks yesterday. The crowds had been smaller, and the banks had been quiet. The banks had been quiet for some time, and the crowds had been smaller. The banks had been quiet for some time, and the crowds had been smaller.

Chicago Currency Shipments.

Shipments of currency by Chicago banks in July totalled \$1,500,000. This compares with \$1,200,000 in June, and \$1,000,000 in May. The increase in July was due to the fact that the banks had been quiet for some time, and the crowds had been smaller.

Exchange Market Dries Up.

The market for New York exchange between banks at Chicago has dried up. There were no sales, and the market was quiet. The market was quiet for some time, and the crowds had been smaller.

London Memorandum.

The National City bank of New York has received a cable from London containing the following information: "The London market is quiet. The market is quiet for some time, and the crowds had been smaller."

Steel's Unfilled Tonnage.

It is expected the United States Steel corporation will receive an order for 100,000 tons of steel. The order is expected to be received in the near future. The order is expected to be received in the near future.

Rate Increase.

It is estimated that the rate of interest on the new loan will be 7 per cent. The rate is expected to be 7 per cent. The rate is expected to be 7 per cent.

On the Ocean.

The ship "The Ocean" is expected to arrive in Chicago on August 10. The ship is expected to arrive in Chicago on August 10. The ship is expected to arrive in Chicago on August 10.

Prings Hotel.

The Prings Hotel is expected to be completed by August 15. The hotel is expected to be completed by August 15. The hotel is expected to be completed by August 15.

GRAIN FUTURES SCORE ADVANCE

Pit Offerings of Wheat Are Light; Shorts Best Buyers;

Corn and Oats Strong.

EXPORT TRADE GLOOMY

The declaration of war by England was regarded as a bearish price influence at the start of the grain market yesterday, as tending to complicate still further the export situation. Consequently initial quotations were sharply lower. The decline did not run far, and the market hardened for a little pressure of hedging. During the latter part of the day there was a strong tone. Final prices were 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 higher. Reports that the Dardanelles had been closed were a big factor.

National Bank Money, 7.50.

According to the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank, the national bank money was \$1,000,000,000. The report was issued by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Incorporations for July.

New incorporations for July totalled \$1,000,000. This compares with \$1,200,000 in June, and \$1,000,000 in May. The increase in July was due to the fact that the banks had been quiet for some time, and the crowds had been smaller.

American Steel Foundries.

The American Steel Foundries reported a net profit of \$1,000,000 for the month of July. The profit was due to the fact that the company had been quiet for some time, and the crowds had been smaller.

Subsidiary Operations.

There was a marked slump in outside activity at the banks yesterday. The crowds had been smaller, and the banks had been quiet. The banks had been quiet for some time, and the crowds had been smaller.

Northern States Power.

The Northern States Power company reported a net profit of \$1,000,000 for the month of July. The profit was due to the fact that the company had been quiet for some time, and the crowds had been smaller.

Better Flour Demand.

Flour demand is improving, and the market is quiet. The market is quiet for some time, and the crowds had been smaller.

Corn Market Much Higher.

The corn market is much higher. The market is much higher for some time, and the crowds had been smaller.

Export Sales Lifted.

Export sales are lifted. The sales are lifted for some time, and the crowds had been smaller.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES.

WHEAT.

CORN.

OATS.

RYE.

BARLEY.

WHEAT.

CORN.

OATS.

RYE.

BARLEY.

WHEAT.

CORN.

OATS.

RYE.

BARLEY.

WHEAT.

CORN.

OATS.

RYE.

BARLEY.

WHEAT.

CORN.

OATS.

RYE.

BARLEY.

WHEAT.

CORN.

OATS.

RYE.

DEMAND SHIPS TO MOVE WHEAT

Board of Trade Directors Point to 24,000,000 Bushels on the Coasts.

APPEAL TO WILSON.

With about 12,000,000 bushels of wheat awaiting shipment from Montreal and probably as much more at Atlantic and Gulf ports, the export grain situation is becoming more and more critical.

The directors of the Chicago board of trade have passed a resolution calling the attention of the Washington authorities to the imperative need for quick action.

President C. H. Canby, president of the board of trade, yesterday wired the text of the resolution to the Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution follows:

Resolved, That the honorable secretary of the treasury be requested to adopt such means and methods which he may deem proper which will result in the United States government, through the treasury department, taking up the bills of exchange on grain cargoes which are now loaded, or in process of loading, at United States ports.

CASE TRANSACTIONS.

WHEAT—Chicago—Standard—No. 1 hard, 1 1/2; No. 2 hard, 1 1/4; No. 3 hard, 1 1/4; No. 4 hard, 1 1/4; No. 5 hard, 1 1/4; No. 6 hard, 1 1/4; No. 7 hard, 1 1/4; No. 8 hard, 1 1/4; No. 9 hard, 1 1/4; No. 10 hard, 1 1/4; No. 11 hard, 1 1/4; No. 12 hard, 1 1/4; No. 13 hard, 1 1/4; No. 14 hard, 1 1/4; No. 15 hard, 1 1/4; No. 16 hard, 1 1/4; No. 17 hard, 1 1/4; No. 18 hard, 1 1/4; No. 19 hard, 1 1/4; No. 20 hard, 1 1/4; No. 21 hard, 1 1/4; No. 22 hard, 1 1/4; No. 23 hard, 1 1/4; No. 24 hard, 1 1/4; No. 25 hard, 1 1/4; No. 26 hard, 1 1/4; No. 27 hard, 1 1/4; No. 28 hard, 1 1/4; No. 29 hard, 1 1/4; No. 30 hard, 1 1/4; No. 31 hard, 1 1/4; No. 32 hard, 1 1/4; No. 33 hard, 1 1/4; No. 34 hard, 1 1/4; No. 35 hard, 1 1/4; No. 36 hard, 1 1/4; No. 37 hard, 1 1/4; No. 38 hard, 1 1/4; No. 39 hard, 1 1/4; No. 40 hard, 1 1/4; No. 41 hard, 1 1/4; No. 42 hard, 1 1/4; No. 43 hard, 1 1/4; No. 44 hard, 1 1/4; No. 45 hard, 1 1/4; No. 46 hard, 1 1/4; No. 47 hard, 1 1/4; No. 48 hard, 1 1/4; No. 49 hard, 1 1/4; No. 50 hard, 1 1/4; No. 51 hard, 1 1/4; No. 52 hard, 1 1/4; No. 53 hard, 1 1/4; No. 54 hard, 1 1/4; No. 55 hard, 1 1/4; No. 56 hard, 1 1/4; No. 57 hard, 1 1/4; No. 58 hard, 1 1/4; No. 59 hard, 1 1/4; No. 60 hard, 1 1/4; No. 61 hard, 1 1/4; No. 62 hard, 1 1/4; No. 63 hard, 1 1/4; No. 64 hard, 1 1/4; No. 65 hard, 1 1/4; No. 66 hard, 1 1/4; No. 67 hard, 1 1/4; No. 68 hard, 1 1/4; No. 69 hard, 1 1/4; No. 70 hard, 1 1/4; No. 71 hard, 1 1/4; No. 72 hard, 1 1/4; No. 73 hard, 1 1/4; No. 74 hard, 1 1/4; No. 75 hard, 1 1/4; No. 76 hard, 1 1/4; No. 77 hard, 1 1/4; No. 78 hard, 1 1/4; No. 79 hard, 1 1/4; No. 80 hard, 1 1/4; No. 81 hard, 1 1/4; No. 82 hard, 1 1/4; No. 83 hard, 1 1/4; No. 84 hard, 1 1/4; No. 85 hard, 1 1/4; No. 86 hard, 1 1/4; No. 87 hard, 1 1/4; No. 88 hard, 1 1/4; No. 89 hard, 1 1/4; No. 90 hard, 1 1/4; No. 91 hard, 1 1/4; No. 92 hard, 1 1/4; No. 93 hard, 1 1/4; No. 94 hard, 1 1/4; No. 95 hard, 1 1/4; No. 96 hard, 1 1/4; No. 97 hard, 1 1/4; No. 98 hard, 1 1/4; No. 99 hard, 1 1/4; No. 100 hard, 1 1/4; No. 101 hard, 1 1/4; No. 102 hard, 1 1/4; No. 103 hard, 1 1/4; No. 104 hard, 1 1/4; No. 105 hard, 1 1/4; No. 106 hard, 1 1/4; No. 107 hard, 1 1/4; No. 108 hard, 1 1/4; No. 109 hard, 1 1/4; No. 110 hard, 1 1/4; No. 111 hard, 1 1/4; No. 112 hard, 1 1/4; No. 113 hard, 1 1/4; No. 114 hard, 1 1/4; No. 115 hard, 1 1/4; No. 116 hard, 1 1/4; No. 117 hard, 1 1/4; No. 118 hard, 1 1/4; No. 119 hard, 1 1/4; No. 120 hard, 1 1/4; No. 121 hard, 1 1/4; No. 122 hard, 1 1/4; No. 123 hard, 1 1/4; No. 124 hard, 1 1/4; No. 125 hard, 1 1/4; No. 126 hard, 1 1/4; No. 127 hard, 1 1/4; No. 128 hard, 1 1/4; No. 129 hard, 1 1/4; No. 130 hard, 1 1/4; No. 131 hard, 1 1/4; No. 132 hard, 1 1/4; No. 133 hard, 1 1/4; No. 134 hard, 1 1/4; No. 135 hard, 1 1/4; No. 136 hard, 1 1/4; No. 137 hard, 1 1/4; No. 138 hard, 1 1/4; No. 139 hard, 1 1/4; No. 140 hard, 1 1/4; No. 141 hard, 1 1/4; No. 142 hard, 1 1/4; No. 143 hard, 1 1/4; No. 144 hard, 1 1/4; No. 145 hard, 1 1/4; No. 146 hard, 1 1/4; No. 147 hard, 1 1/4; No. 148 hard, 1 1/4; No. 149 hard, 1 1/4; No. 150 hard, 1 1/4; No. 151 hard, 1 1/4; No. 152 hard, 1 1/4; No. 153 hard, 1 1/4; No. 154 hard, 1 1/4; No. 155 hard, 1 1/4; No. 156 hard, 1 1/4; No. 157 hard, 1 1/4; No. 158 hard, 1 1/4; No. 159 hard, 1 1/4; No. 160 hard, 1 1/4; No. 161 hard, 1 1/4; No. 162 hard, 1 1/4; No. 163 hard, 1 1/4; No. 164 hard, 1 1/4; No. 165 hard, 1 1/4; No. 166 hard, 1 1/4; No. 167 hard, 1 1/4; No. 168 hard, 1 1/4; No. 169 hard, 1 1/4; No. 170 hard, 1 1/4; No. 171 hard, 1 1/4; No. 172 hard, 1 1/4; No. 173 hard, 1 1/4; No. 174 hard, 1 1/4; No. 175 hard, 1 1/4; No. 176 hard, 1 1/4; No. 177 hard, 1 1/4; No. 178 hard, 1 1/4; No. 179 hard, 1 1/4; No. 180 hard, 1 1/4; No. 181 hard, 1 1/4; No. 182 hard, 1 1/4; No. 183 hard, 1 1/4; No. 184 hard, 1 1/4; No. 185 hard, 1 1/4; No. 186 hard, 1 1/4; No. 187 hard, 1 1/4; No. 188 hard, 1 1/4; No. 189 hard, 1 1/4; No. 190 hard, 1 1/4; No. 191 hard, 1 1/4; No. 192 hard, 1 1/4; No. 193 hard, 1 1/4; No. 194 hard, 1 1/4; No. 195 hard, 1 1/4; No. 196 hard, 1 1/4; No. 197 hard, 1 1/4; No. 198 hard, 1 1/4; No. 199 hard, 1 1/4; No. 200 hard, 1 1/4; No. 201 hard, 1 1/4; No. 202 hard, 1 1/4; No. 203 hard, 1 1/4; No. 204 hard, 1 1/4; No. 205 hard, 1 1/4; No. 206 hard, 1 1/4; No. 207 hard, 1 1/4; No. 208 hard, 1 1/4; No. 209 hard, 1 1/4; No. 210 hard, 1 1/4; No. 211 hard, 1 1/4; No. 212 hard, 1 1/4; No. 213 hard, 1 1/4; No. 214 hard, 1 1/4; No. 215 hard, 1 1/4; No. 216 hard, 1 1/4; No. 217 hard, 1 1/4; No. 218 hard, 1 1/4; No. 219 hard, 1 1/4; No. 220 hard, 1 1/4; No. 221 hard, 1 1/4; No. 222 hard, 1 1/4; No. 223 hard, 1 1/4; No. 224 hard, 1 1/4; No. 225 hard, 1 1/4; No. 226 hard, 1 1/4; No. 227 hard, 1 1/4; No. 228 hard, 1 1/4; No. 229 hard, 1 1/4; No. 230 hard, 1 1/4; No. 231 hard, 1 1/4; No. 232 hard, 1 1/4; No. 233 hard, 1 1/4; No. 234 hard, 1 1/4; No. 235 hard, 1 1/4; No. 236 hard, 1 1/4; No. 237 hard, 1 1/4; No. 238 hard, 1 1/4; No. 239 hard, 1 1/4; No. 240 hard, 1 1/4; No. 241 hard, 1 1/4; No. 242 hard, 1 1/4; No. 243 hard, 1 1/4; No. 244 hard, 1 1/4; No. 245 hard, 1 1/4; No. 246 hard, 1 1/4; No. 247 hard, 1 1/4; No. 248 hard, 1 1/4; No. 249 hard, 1 1/4; No. 250 hard, 1 1/4; No. 251 hard, 1 1/4; No. 252 hard, 1 1/4; No. 253 hard, 1 1/4; No. 254 hard, 1 1/4; No. 255 hard, 1 1/4; No. 256 hard, 1 1/4; No. 257 hard, 1 1/4; No. 258 hard, 1 1/4; No. 259 hard, 1 1/4; No. 260 hard, 1 1/4; No. 261 hard, 1 1/4; No. 262 hard, 1 1/4; No. 263 hard, 1 1/4; No. 264 hard, 1 1/4; No. 265 hard, 1 1/4; No. 266 hard, 1 1/4; No. 267 hard, 1 1/4; No. 268 hard, 1 1/4; No. 269 hard, 1 1/4; No. 270 hard, 1 1/4; No. 271 hard, 1 1/4; No. 272 hard, 1 1/4; No. 273 hard, 1 1/4; No. 274 hard, 1 1/4; No. 275 hard, 1 1/4; No. 276 hard, 1 1/4; No. 277 hard, 1 1/4; No. 278 hard, 1 1/4; No. 279 hard, 1 1/4; No. 280 hard, 1 1/4; No. 281 hard, 1 1/4; No. 282 hard, 1 1/4; No. 283 hard, 1 1/4; No. 284 hard, 1 1/4; No. 285 hard, 1 1/4; No. 286 hard, 1 1/4; No. 287 hard, 1 1/4; No. 288 hard, 1 1/4; No. 289 hard, 1 1/4; No. 290 hard, 1 1/4; No. 291 hard, 1 1/4; No. 292 hard, 1 1/4; No. 293 hard, 1 1/4; No. 294 hard, 1 1/4; No. 295 hard, 1 1/4; No. 296 hard, 1 1/4; No. 297 hard, 1 1/4; No. 298 hard, 1 1/4; No. 299 hard, 1 1/4; No. 300 hard, 1 1/4; No. 301 hard, 1 1/4; No. 302 hard, 1 1/4; No. 303 hard, 1 1/4; No. 304 hard, 1 1/4; No. 305 hard, 1 1/4; No. 306 hard, 1 1/4; No. 307 hard, 1 1/4; No. 308 hard, 1 1/4; No. 309 hard, 1 1/4; No. 310 hard, 1 1/4; No. 311 hard, 1 1/4; No. 312 hard, 1 1/4; No. 313 hard, 1 1/4; No. 314 hard, 1 1/4; No. 315 hard, 1 1/4; No. 316 hard, 1 1/4; No. 317 hard, 1 1/4; No. 318 hard, 1 1/4; No. 319 hard, 1 1/4; No. 320 hard, 1 1/4; No. 321 hard, 1 1/4; No. 322 hard, 1 1/4; No. 323 hard, 1 1/4; No. 324 hard, 1 1/4; No. 325 hard, 1 1/4; No. 326 hard, 1 1/4; No. 327 hard, 1 1/4; No. 328 hard, 1 1/4; No. 329 hard, 1 1/4; No. 330 hard, 1 1/4; No. 331 hard, 1 1/4; No. 332 hard, 1 1/4; No. 333 hard, 1 1/4; No. 334 hard, 1 1/4; No. 335 hard, 1 1/4; No. 336 hard, 1 1/4; No. 337 hard, 1 1/4; No. 338 hard, 1 1/4; No. 339 hard, 1 1/4; No. 340 hard, 1 1/4; No. 341 hard, 1 1/4; No. 342 hard, 1 1/4; No. 343 hard, 1 1/4; No. 344 hard, 1 1/4; No. 345 hard, 1 1/4; No. 346 hard, 1 1/4; No. 347 hard, 1 1/4; No. 348 hard, 1 1/4; No. 349 hard, 1 1/4; No. 350 hard, 1 1/4; No. 351 hard, 1 1/4; No. 352 hard, 1 1/4; No. 353 hard, 1 1/4; No. 354 hard, 1 1/4; No. 355 hard, 1 1/4; No. 356 hard, 1 1/4; No. 357 hard, 1 1/4; No. 358 hard, 1 1/4; No. 359 hard, 1 1/4; No. 360 hard, 1 1/4; No. 361 hard, 1 1/4; No. 362 hard, 1 1/4; No. 363 hard, 1 1/4; No. 364 hard, 1 1/4; No. 365 hard, 1 1/4; No. 366 hard, 1 1/4; No. 367 hard, 1 1/4; No. 368 hard, 1 1/4; No. 369 hard, 1 1/4; No. 370 hard, 1 1/4; No. 371 hard, 1 1/4; No. 372 hard, 1 1/4; No. 373 hard, 1 1/4; No. 374 hard, 1 1/4; No. 375 hard, 1 1/4; No. 376 hard, 1 1/4; No. 377 hard, 1 1/4; No. 378 hard, 1 1/4; No. 379 hard, 1 1/4; No. 380 hard, 1 1/4; No. 381 hard, 1 1/4; No. 382 hard, 1 1/4; No. 383 hard, 1 1/4; No. 384 hard, 1 1/4; No. 385 hard, 1 1/4; No. 386 hard, 1 1/4; No. 387 hard, 1 1/4; No. 388 hard, 1 1/4; No. 389 hard, 1 1/4; No. 390 hard, 1 1/4; No. 391 hard, 1 1/4; No. 392 hard, 1 1/4; No. 393 hard, 1 1/4; No. 394 hard, 1 1/4; No. 395 hard, 1 1/4; No. 396 hard, 1 1/4; No. 397 hard, 1 1/4; No. 398 hard, 1 1/4; No. 399 hard, 1 1/4; No. 400 hard, 1 1/4; No. 401 hard, 1 1/4; No. 402 hard, 1 1/4; No. 403 hard, 1 1/4; No. 404 hard, 1 1/4; No. 405 hard, 1 1/4; No. 406 hard, 1 1/4; No. 407 hard, 1 1/4; No. 408 hard, 1 1/4; No. 409 hard, 1 1/4; No. 410 hard, 1 1/4; No. 411 hard, 1 1/4; No. 412 hard, 1 1/4; No. 413 hard, 1 1/4; No. 414 hard, 1 1/4; No. 415 hard, 1 1/4; No. 416 hard, 1 1/4; No. 417 hard, 1 1/4; No. 418 hard, 1 1/4; No. 419 hard, 1 1/4; No. 420 hard, 1 1/4; No. 421 hard, 1 1/4; No. 422 hard, 1 1/4; No. 423 hard, 1 1/4; No. 424 hard, 1 1/4; No. 425 hard, 1 1/4; No. 426 hard, 1 1/4; No. 427 hard, 1 1/4; No. 428 hard, 1 1/4; No. 429 hard, 1 1/4; No. 430 hard, 1 1/4; No. 431 hard, 1 1/4; No. 432 hard, 1 1/4; No. 433 hard, 1 1/4; No. 434 hard, 1 1/4; No. 435 hard, 1 1/4; No. 436 hard, 1 1/4; No. 437 hard, 1 1/4; No. 438 hard, 1 1/4; No. 439 hard, 1 1/4; No. 440 hard, 1 1/4; No. 441 hard, 1 1/4; No. 442 hard, 1 1/4; No. 443 hard, 1 1/4; No. 444 hard, 1 1/4; No. 445 hard, 1 1/4; No. 446 hard, 1 1/4; No. 447 hard, 1 1/4; No. 448 hard, 1 1/4; No. 449 hard, 1 1/4; No. 450 hard, 1 1/4; No. 451 hard, 1 1/4; No. 452 hard, 1 1/4; No. 453 hard, 1 1/4; No. 454 hard, 1 1/4; No. 455 hard, 1 1/4; No. 456 hard, 1 1/4; No. 457 hard, 1 1/4; No. 458 hard, 1 1/4; No. 459 hard, 1 1/4; No. 460 hard, 1 1/4; No. 461 hard, 1 1/4; No. 462 hard, 1 1/4; No. 463 hard, 1 1/4; No. 464 hard, 1 1/4; No. 465 hard, 1 1/4; No. 466 hard, 1 1/4; No. 467 hard, 1 1/4; No. 468 hard, 1 1/4; No. 469 hard, 1 1/4; No. 470 hard, 1 1/4; No. 471 hard, 1 1/4; No. 472 hard, 1 1/4; No. 473 hard, 1 1/4; No. 474 hard, 1 1/4; No. 475 hard, 1 1/4; No. 476 hard, 1 1/4; No. 477 hard, 1 1/4; No. 478 hard, 1 1/4; No. 479 hard, 1 1/4; No. 480 hard, 1 1/4; No. 481 hard, 1 1/4; No. 482 hard, 1 1/4; No. 483 hard, 1 1/4; No. 484 hard, 1 1/4; No. 485 hard, 1 1/4; No. 486 hard, 1 1/4; No. 487 hard, 1 1/4; No. 488 hard, 1 1/4; No. 489 hard, 1 1/4; No. 490 hard, 1 1/4; No. 491 hard, 1 1/4; No. 492 hard, 1 1/4; No. 493 hard, 1 1/4; No. 494 hard, 1 1/4; No. 495 hard, 1 1/4; No. 496 hard, 1 1/4; No. 497 hard, 1 1/4; No. 498 hard, 1 1/4; No. 499 hard, 1 1/4; No. 500 hard, 1 1/4; No. 501 hard, 1 1/4; No. 502 hard, 1 1/4; No. 503 hard, 1 1/4; No. 504 hard, 1 1/4; No. 505 hard, 1 1/4; No. 506 hard, 1 1/4; No. 507 hard, 1 1/4; No. 508 hard, 1 1/4; No. 509 hard, 1 1/4; No. 510 hard, 1 1/4; No. 511 hard, 1 1/4; No. 512 hard, 1 1/4; No. 513 hard, 1 1/4; No. 514 hard, 1 1/4; No. 515 hard, 1 1/4; No. 516 hard, 1 1/4; No. 517 hard, 1 1/4; No. 518 hard, 1 1/4; No. 519 hard, 1 1/4; No. 520 hard, 1 1/4; No. 521 hard, 1 1/4; No. 522 hard, 1 1/4; No. 523 hard, 1 1/4; No. 524 hard, 1 1/4; No. 525 hard, 1 1/4; No. 526 hard, 1 1/4; No. 527 hard, 1 1/4; No. 528 hard, 1 1/4; No. 529 hard, 1 1/4; No. 530 hard, 1 1/4; No. 531 hard, 1 1/4; No. 532 hard, 1 1/4; No. 533 hard, 1 1/4; No. 534 hard, 1 1/4; No. 535 hard, 1 1/4; No. 536 hard,

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMA

WIDOWED—A MIDDLE AGED widow, who is a true woman, if needed, either as managing a household or as a business woman or government. Some planning and arrangement for parties, luncheons, dinners, and other social events. Capable of designing, draping, making and hanging curtains. Young children and a pet dog. Can furnish high class service. Address B N 32, Tribune.

WIDOWED—BY REFINED WORKER, competent to do any domestic work. Good cook. Good at mending and darning; best ref. at home. Tribune.

WIDOWED—MIDDLE AGED woman who would like position as a housekeeper or couple employed in home. Tribune.

ATION WID - WOMAN OF RE
wishes position as housekeeper or
nurse; no children; references;
no salary.

ATION WID - LADY SEEKING
position in own home; some-
times small family; South Side,
Chicago.

ATION WID - REFINED Y
wishes position as housekeeper;
references; no salary; referen-
ces; \$1000+ per mo., 26 night.

ATION WID - YOUNG WO
wishes position as housekeeper;
reasonable 11647 Wallace st.;
the Apt.

ATION WID - BY MIDDLE
Ages exp. as housekeeper; small
family; good home; small wages.
References.

ATION WID - HOI SEKEEPER
firming's name. 888 S. Rhodes av.

ATION WID - HIGH CLASS
wishes position as housekeeper;
housemaker will sew at either
prices Adv. only. Address La.

ATION WID - LIST IN CLASS NEW
maker; will go in high class for
work; references; no salary; re-
f. city ref. Phone Black 1074.

ATION WID - EXPERIENCED T
wishes position as housekeeper;
\$2.50 per day; ref. address La.

ATION WID - DESKMAKER AT

TION for \$2 this month; will go out.
 d 1400. Alterations.
 TION WTD-RELIABLE AND
 t dressmaker wants few more c
 dny 4662 Broadway, Sunnyside
 TION WTD - PLAIN AND R
 ed street suits. L. O. JAMES, S
 Apt. 5. Kenwood 3211.
 TION WTD-HIGH CLASS D
 r. Attling guaranteed, \$3 day.
 5300.
 TION WANTED-STYLISH DR
 my home; alterations reas. O
 MON WTD-EXPERIENCED

[illegible]

ON WTD - LAUNDRESS;
week and washing at home; do
Reco-st. Ph. Sup 2371, IDA
ON WTD-WASHING, IRC
; good German woman. L
O.
ON WANTED-COLORED
; references; call or writ
st.
ON WTD - GOOD LAUN
; ironing, cleaning. Phone
ON WTD-WASHING, IRC
; good German woman. E. A
ON WTD-FIRST CLASS
cleaning or gen. housework

ON WTD-COLORED LAUN-
 dry; bundle washing tank
 ON WTD-YOUNG 85
 would like to go out wed-
 nesday. Address 3335 Fr.
 ON WTD-LAUN-NEEDS
 bundles. Address 3335 Fr.
 ON WTD-GERMAN WOMAN
 maunders and cleaner. MR.
 N. Greenleaf.
 ON WTD-KNPS LAUN-
 cleaning; Thurs. Fr. Sat.
 ON WTD-LAUN-NEEDS
 day, Thursday. Phone H.
 ON WTD-FIRST CLASS
 day work, bundles laun-
 ON WTD-FIRST CLASS
 cleaning by day. Douglas
 ON WTD-COL. LAUN-
 dries preferred. Douglas
 ON WTD-FIRST CLASS
 bundles; day work. Mc-
 ON WTD-COL. WOMAN
 day. \$3 a week.
 ON WTD - LAUNTER
 by day. Phone Douglas
 ON WTD-LAUN-NEEDS
 Fri.; best refs. Phone Douglas
 ON WTD-WASING

N WTD - WOMAN, Grace
 Phone WTD-4285.
 3 yr. class refs. Douglas 353.
 N WTD - DAY'S WORK
 Phone Douglas 563.
 N WTD - EXPER. GIRL
 Phone Douglas 8876.
 Paragraphers. Typists.
 N WANTED - STENO-
 grapher with experience; am
 can do clerical work; \$10
 Tribune.
 N WTD - NEAT, A-
 1000; high school grad
 experience; salary \$10. Add
 1000.
 N WTD - EXPERT STE-
 nographic; secretarial ad-
 vance; exp. \$20-\$25. Add
 1000.
 N WTD - AI STENO-
 grapher; 3 yrs. exp.; 1000
 rate. Phone Superior 1500.

WTD-STENOGRAPH
desires position where
correspondence can also
accurately. Address O 24
N WTD-YOUNG LADY
rapid transcriber; usual
red; permanent; \$16. Ad
N WTD-STENO.
at shorthand and spell
O 257, Tribune.
N WTD.-BY COMPET
and correspondent:
e.
N WTD.-FIRST CLAS

ten years experience.
WTD--FINE STENO
part time or by
and typed. Drex 1
WTD--STENOGRAP
and; capable of taking
Address P 221, Triba
WTD--LADY STENO
firm; addresses to cha
Address N P 204, Th
WTD--CORRESP.
can take charge. Add

WTD--COMP ST
salary \$18. Address
WTD--AS STENO
good appearance and
city. Phone Drexer
WTD--EXPERIEN
commercial; \$18-4200

WTD--MANAGE
menia typed at home
Address G 150, W
WTD--AL STENO
educated; accurate.

WTD--STENO

thoroughly trained by
Tribune.
WTD—YOUNG LAW
wd. speed slid.; non
make good. Lawndale
WTD—SHORT HO
rator also stenograph
WTD—LADY STEW

WTD - PERM. STE
very reliable; any
address O 164. Tribu
WTD - PERMANE
ographer; 3 yrs. exp
st. Tribune.
WTD - EXPERIEN
porary position. 11
Tribune.
WTD - STENOGR.
and notes readily.

10-11-67
to be...

TO RENT—HOTELS

RENT—HOTELS 210 ROOMS.
\$4 m.
Call Mrs. J. H. McKINNEY
or Lakes 816-000; Wm. S. \$4,000; you
induce others. **W. M. McKINNEY**
Cust. STBL. 1239 First Nat'l.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT THE NEW WEST
Dancing Academy With 100
Tables In Chicago

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

New, fine tone, special value \$150.
DOWNTOWN STORE, 221 S. W.
FOR SALE—OLD VIOLIN. JACOB
 LEONARDI'S VIOLIN, 1870's. By
 Joseph CESSOR. 227 Genesee
 St., Buffalo, N.Y.
GEM! AND SEE THE NEW PL
are selling at \$165 each. Compar
able instruments. Call today!
MR. ADAM SCHAAF, 321 S. W.
SECOND HAND UPRIGHT PIANO
\$100.00. Call today!
from ADAM SCHAAF, 321 S. W.
Piano, like new. Inquire 402 Rep
by used, mahogany case, \$175.
ADAM SCHAAF, 321 S. W.
\$110 CASH. Piano, like new. Inquire
402 Rep by used, mahogany case,
for sale—D. A. T. HARK FOR
nothing like it in country.
Drinking 212-213 S. W.
\$60 FOR A STEINWAY PIANO
condition. Call today!
A. Starck Piano Co., 210-212 S.
I UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR
new, cash price, call today!
Wabash and State. FRANCH, H

CO. 1181 Wabash
condition: terms \$35 month. Risk
\$2.00. **UPRIGHT PIANO 445** FINE
et show. 453 W. 50th. 1st.

INSTRUCTION.

BAGTUM PIANO PLAYING in-
sons. Write for booklet. CHB
Schools. 1100 W. 10th. 1st. 1000
Logan-Bldg. (at Milwaukee-Ave.)
1071. Til W. 60th-st. 1000
Home-st. 1000

EVAN SPEED SCHOOL - SPEE-
ding. 1100 W. 10th. 1st. 1000
Make expert. All commercial
1205 Michigan

SCHMOLL'S MUSIC ACADEMY -
tree: vocal, violin, piano, elocu-
tation. 1100 W. 10th. 1st. 1000
Bldg.

CIVIL SERVICE COURSE -
THE BALFOUR JOHNSTON
1011 Schiller Bldg. 64 W. Randolph
1000
Selected education a specialty.

MUSICAL AND DRAM

ENRYART VAN HOVEN

years pupil of Shriglia, teacher
of the Taubman, Martin
pupil, VOICE PLACEMENT
Employing only mensa di voce.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 8:30
VOCAL STUDENTS CAN BAR
the singing of the
day mornings, services begin Sat-
day noon. Address C. M. Tribun
WANTED: A few persons
entertainment about Sept. 26th
attribution.

DANCING SCHOOL
M. MILEN LONG. THE LATE
of the dance
Taught PRIVATELY. Waits and
management, and efficiency, cha-
merboards.
LATE Ballroom: Open Lay
LATE Ballroom: Open Lay
COR. MONROE ST. PHONE

TANGO WALTZ TWO-STEP.
OF THE RING effect. 2-
BANGO GUARANTEE
Registration, Latest N. Y. de
11 N. A. 11 N. A. 11 N. A.
Bridge, Opposite Hotel

School of Dancing, All Bra
 JOHNSON, M. R. Auditorium
 FRANK L. H. MOY, 150
 Phone Central 1549; Be
 Hamilton, 1500
 DANCE CORRECTLY-PRIV
 Teresa Dolan, direct from
 1500
 TANGO, HEBERIZATION WALTZ
 Lauch
 Street, White PRO. ROACH
 HEBERIZATION WALTZ 1-STE
 and new dance
 Mrs. ORDER, 2144 W
 1500
 Lessons all summer. Taiad.
 Gavotte, etc. Phone Ravenw

JEWELRY, WATCH
 A LIVE WIRE-NEVER MIN
 her goods touch
 five dollar bill and we'll hand
 Waltham Watches the
 a picnic for
 World. Take my word, it's not
 Guatemal
 Jeweler, J. E. Randolph st.
 1500
 diamonds, pearls and PAW
 1500

SEE MAN. CREDIT IF DESIRED. Live
S. E. 12th. Room 11. Phone 2-5757.
S. W. W. Robinson, 3rd floor
S. E. 12th. Room 11. Phone 2-5757.

PLAIN FACTS ARE ENOUGH
jewelry for sale. These
about Paul's jewelry sale. Work
S. E. 12th. Room 11. Phone 2-5757.

WANTED - DIAMONDS. Price
S. E. 12th. Room 11. Phone 2-5757.

SEE BUTLER OR SELLING
S. E. 12th. Room 11. Phone 2-5757.

DIAMONDS - BEAUTIFUL
S. E. 12th. Room 11. Phone 2-5757.

OLSON & HANN, 4th floor
S. E. 12th. Room 11. Phone 2-5757.

DIAMONDS - BEAUTIFUL
S. E. 12th. Room 11. Phone 2-5757.

RELIABLE BARG. SHOP:
S. E. 12th. Room 11. Phone 2-5757.

WANTED FOR CASH:
S. E. 12th. Room 11. Phone 2-5757.

1

REAL ESTATE—FARM LANDS.

Michigan.
FOR SALE—30,000 ACRES IN THE PRUDHOPE TRACT, 10 miles from Detroit, in Macomb, Lapeer, and Washtenaw counties; fine for stock raising, and growing of fruit, and vegetables; prices \$10 to \$15 per acre; 100 acres for \$1,000; 200 acres for \$2,000; 300 acres for \$3,000; 400 acres for \$4,000; 500 acres for \$5,000; 600 acres for \$6,000; 700 acres for \$7,000; 800 acres for \$8,000; 900 acres for \$9,000; 1,000 acres for \$10,000; 1,100 acres for \$11,000; 1,200 acres for \$12,000; 1,300 acres for \$13,000; 1,400 acres for \$14,000; 1,500 acres for \$15,000; 1,600 acres for \$16,000; 1,700 acres for \$17,000; 1,800 acres for \$18,000; 1,900 acres for \$19,000; 2,000 acres for \$20,000; 2,100 acres for \$21,000; 2,200 acres for \$22,000; 2,300 acres for \$23,000; 2,400 acres for \$24,000; 2,500 acres for \$25,000; 2,600 acres for \$26,000; 2,700 acres for \$27,000; 2,800 acres for \$28,000; 2,900 acres for \$29,000; 3,000 acres for \$30,000; 3,100 acres for \$31,000; 3,200 acres for \$32,000; 3,300 acres for \$33,000; 3,400 acres for \$34,000; 3,500 acres for \$35,000; 3,600 acres for \$36,000; 3,700 acres for \$37,000; 3,800 acres for \$38,000; 3,900 acres for \$39,000; 4,000 acres for \$40,000; 4,100 acres for \$41,000; 4,200 acres for \$42,000; 4,300 acres for \$43,000; 4,400 acres for \$44,000; 4,500 acres for \$45,000; 4,600 acres for \$46,000; 4,700 acres for \$47,000; 4,800 acres for \$48,000; 4,900 acres for \$49,000; 5,000 acres for \$50,000; 5,100 acres for \$51,000; 5,200 acres for \$52,000; 5,300 acres for \$53,000; 5,400 acres for \$54,000; 5,500 acres for \$55,000; 5,600 acres for \$56,000; 5,700 acres for \$57,000; 5,800 acres for \$58,000; 5,900 acres for \$59,000; 6,000 acres for \$60,000; 6,100 acres for \$61,000; 6,200 acres for \$62,000; 6,300 acres for \$63,000; 6,400 acres for \$64,000; 6,500 acres for \$65,000; 6,600 acres for \$66,000; 6,700 acres for \$67,000; 6,800 acres for \$68,000; 6,900 acres for \$69,000; 7,000 acres for \$70,000; 7,100 acres for \$71,000; 7,200 acres for \$72,000; 7,300 acres for \$73,000; 7,400 acres for \$74,000; 7,500 acres for \$75,000; 7,600 acres for \$76,000; 7,700 acres for \$77,000; 7,800 acres for \$78,000; 7,900 acres for \$79,000; 8,000 acres for \$80,000; 8,100 acres for \$81,000; 8,200 acres for \$82,000; 8,300 acres for \$83,000; 8,400 acres for \$84,000; 8,500 acres for \$85,000; 8,600 acres for \$86,000; 8,700 acres for \$87,000; 8,800 acres for \$88,000; 8,900 acres for \$89,000; 9,000 acres for \$90,000; 9,100 acres for \$91,000; 9,200 acres for \$92,000; 9,300 acres for \$93,000; 9,400 acres for \$94,000; 9,500 acres for \$95,000; 9,600 acres for \$96,000; 9,700 acres for \$97,000; 9,800 acres for \$98,000; 9,900 acres for \$99,000; 10,000 acres for \$100,000; 10,100 acres for \$101,000; 10,200 acres for \$102,000; 10,300 acres for \$103,000; 10,400 acres for \$104,000; 10,500 acres for \$105,000; 10,600 acres for \$106,000; 10,700 acres for \$107,000; 10,800 acres for \$108,000; 10,900 acres for \$109,000; 11,000 acres for \$110,000; 11,100 acres for \$111,000; 11,200 acres for \$112,000; 11,300 acres for \$113,000; 11,400 acres for \$114,000; 11,500 acres for \$115,000; 11,600 acres for \$116,000; 11,700 acres for \$117,000; 11,800 acres for \$118,000; 11,900 acres for \$119,000; 12,000 acres for \$120,000; 12,100 acres for \$121,000; 12,200 acres for \$122,000; 12,300 acres for \$123,000; 12,400 acres for \$124,000; 12,500 acres for \$125,000; 12,600 acres for \$126,000; 12,700 acres for \$127,000; 12,800 acres for \$128,000; 12,900 acres for \$129,000; 13,000 acres for \$130,000; 13,100 acres for \$131,000; 13,200 acres for \$132,000; 13,300 acres for \$133,000; 13,400 acres for \$134,000; 13,500 acres for \$135,000; 13,600 acres for \$136,000; 13,700 acres for \$137,000; 13,800 acres for \$138,000; 13,900 acres for \$139,000; 14,000 acres for \$140,000; 14,100 acres for \$141,000; 14,200 acres for \$142,000; 14,300 acres for \$143,000; 14,400 acres for \$144,000; 14,500 acres for \$145,000; 14,600 acres for \$146,000; 14,700 acres for \$147,000; 14,800 acres for \$148,000; 14,900 acres for \$149,000; 15,000 acres for \$150,000; 15,100 acres for \$151,000; 15,200 acres for \$152,000; 15,300 acres for \$153,000; 15,400 acres for \$154,000; 15,500 acres for \$155,000; 15,600 acres for \$156,000; 15,700 acres for \$157,000; 15,800 acres for \$158,000; 15,900 acres for \$159,000; 16,000 acres for \$160,000; 16,100 acres for \$161,000; 16,200 acres for \$162,000; 16,300 acres for \$163,000; 16,400 acres for \$164,000; 16,500 acres for \$165,000; 16,600 acres for \$166,000; 16,700 acres for \$167,000; 16,800 acres for \$168,000; 16,900 acres for \$169,000; 17,000 acres for \$170,000; 17,100 acres for \$171,000; 17,200 acres for \$172,000; 17,300 acres for \$173,000; 17,400 acres for \$174,000; 17,500 acres for \$175,000; 17,600 acres for \$176,000; 17,700 acres for \$177,000; 17,800 acres for \$178,000; 17,900 acres for \$179,000; 18,000 acres for \$180,000; 18,100 acres for \$181,000; 18,200 acres for \$182,000; 18,300 acres for \$183,000; 18,400 acres for \$184,000; 18,500 acres for \$185,000; 18,600 acres for \$186,000; 18,700 acres for \$187,000; 18,800 acres for \$188,000; 18,900 acres for \$189,000; 19,000 acres for \$190,000; 19,100 acres for \$191,000; 19,200 acres for \$192,000; 19,300 acres for \$193,000; 19,400 acres for \$194,000; 19,500 acres for \$195,000; 19,600 acres for \$196,000; 19,700 acres for \$197,000; 19,800 acres for \$198,000; 19,900 acres for \$199,000; 20,000 acres for \$200,000; 20,100 acres for \$201,000; 20,200 acres for \$202,000; 20,300 acres for \$203,000; 20,400 acres for \$204,000; 20,500 acres for \$205,000; 20,600 acres for \$206,000; 20,700 acres for \$207,000; 20,800 acres for \$208,000; 20,900 acres for \$209,000; 21,000 acres for \$210,000; 21,100 acres for \$211,000; 21,200 acres for \$212,000; 21,300 acres for \$213,000; 21,400 acres for \$214,000; 21,500 acres for \$215,000; 21,600 acres for \$216,000; 21,700 acres for \$217,000; 21,800 acres for \$218,000; 21,900 acres for \$219,000; 22,000 acres for \$220,000; 22,100 acres for \$221,000; 22,200 acres for \$222,000; 22,300 acres for \$223,000; 22,400 acres for \$224,000; 22,500 acres for \$225,000; 22,600 acres for \$226,000; 22,700 acres for \$227,000; 22,800 acres for \$228,000; 22,900 acres for \$229,000; 23,000 acres for \$230,000; 23,100 acres for \$231,000; 23,200 acres for \$232,000; 23,300 acres for \$233,000; 23,400 acres for \$234,000; 23,500 acres for \$235,00

